P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,624—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	27th May.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA		3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 27th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

NOTICE.

S. S. "REMUS" DUE 23RD MAY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c., and all CLAIMS must be certified to by him and sent in before the steamer sails, or they will not be paid.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, s. s. "Remus."
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th May, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

MARTINI MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

LEE METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.

ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,

and others in great variety.

THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.

REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ELY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES:

Loaded with Black or Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.

ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

		Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
FINEST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL		1	8
SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL		1	8
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP		1	0
BLOOD MIXTURE		1	8
SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT	7-8 4-0 and	2	4
DIGESTIVE TABLETS		1	0
PAPARIDINE (for indigestion)		2	0
TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA	1-8 and	1	0
KEMP'S SEIDLITZ POWDER (in 1 Bottle)		1	8
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT		1	4
AROMATIC CASTOR OIL		1	4
KEMP'S CHLORODYNE	4-0 2-0 1-0 and	0	12
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD (Parrish's)	1-12 and	1	0
KEMP'S SYRUP of the PHOSPHATES (Dr. Easton's)	2-8 and	1	8

THESE REMEDIES are prepared with the greatest care and are GUARANTEED of FINEST QUALITY—in EVERY RESPECT.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

WANTED.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT AUDITOR, for the above Railway with European qualifications. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 450 per mensem. Preference will be given to applicants possessing a general knowledge of Railway Accounts. Apply stating age and giving full particulars to the

AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. and N. W. RY., Gorakhpur, N. W. P.
Dated 13th May, 1899.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

R. MULL'S

WELL KNOWN

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in.	250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

	Rs.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in.	275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each.	300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

ORIENTAL BALM.

A new vegetable preparation for softening and stimulating the growth of hair. This preparation acts as a stimulant and nutrient both to the roots of the hair and surrounding tissue, and is therefore of great benefit in those cases when the hair is, or has been, failing. It also contains ingredients of purely lubricant nature which render the hair soft and glossy, and easily arranged in any desired fashion.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-0.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW NOVELS.

THE LIFE, WRITINGS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GEORGE BORROW,
1803—1881, 2 Vols. Rs. 24.
Based on official and other authentic Documents. By Professor J. Knapp. With Portrait and Illustrations.

THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERT MENDS, G. C. B., Late
Director of Transports.
Based on his journals and correspondence. By his Son, Bowen St. Mends, late Surgeon, R. N. Rs. 12.
With Portrait and Illustrations.

FUNAFUTI: OR THREE MONTHS ON A REMOTE CORAL ISLAND.
An Unscientific Account of a Scientific Expedition in the South Seas.
By Mrs. Edgeworth Pavid. Rs. 9.
A work which will be of the greatest value to all serious students of Astronomy.

A HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY, Rs. 4-8.
By Arthur Barry, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.
With very numerous Illustrations.

NOVELS TO READ:—
Max Nordau's THE DRONES MUST DIE, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.
Tom Gallon's THE KINGDOM OF HATE, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.
Le Galhenns's YOUNG LIVES, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4
John Buchan's JOHN BURNET OF BARNS. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.
E. W. Hornung's THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4.
Mrs. Campbell Praed's MADAME IZAN, Rs. 1-12.

NOTICE.

IN CELEBRATION of the BIRTHDAY of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS, a SPECIAL HARI KIRTAN will be preached at SHRI LAKSHMI NARAYAN TEMPLE, Gowalia Tank Road, THIS EVENING, between 5 and 7 P.M., when the Hindu Public are most earnestly requested to attend.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL.
Bombay, 24th May, 1899.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE POSTPONED SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No 11. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant. at 5-0. P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1898.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. W. HEPWORTH.
Secretary and Manager, Alcock Ashdown and Co.. Ld.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that PROPERTY LOST in the Streets, Theatres, Public conveyances, &c. can often be RECOVERED on ENQUIRY at the Head Police Office, Esplanade.

Lost Dogs may also be recovered in the same way.

Application should be made in person with full description of property lost, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. any day but Saturday.

Property is sold every six months if not reclaimed within that time. Dogs not claimed within 3 days are sent to Pinjrapol or otherwise disposed of.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICIATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 706 OF 1897.

NAROTUMDAS ANANDJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay..............................Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

1. NANA NAROO SAKERKER of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Patukwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay and
2. VENOOBAI, widow of LAXUMAN PAPOO CHUWAN, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Patukwady aforesaid ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree absolute FOR SALE made in the above Suit on the tenth day of April, 1899, it was ordered, that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house STANDING thereon situate, lying and being at Patakwad in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal assessor under C Ward, No. 1191-2, Street No. 31-31A registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117 and 117 New No. 932, Old Survey No.4-1188, and New Survey No. 1704, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-seven square yards and five ninths of another square yard and bounded on the East by the property of Bhai Vithoba, on the West by the property of Nathoo Mahadoo Kurunjikur, on the North by the said Patakwadi Street, and on the South by the house of Abdulally Essaji Bohri. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should on or before the 17th day of June 1899 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, English ice box, English iron safe by Whither Benjo, etc., the property of Mrs. OATES.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No.26 Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, 1 grand piano by Ronisch, 1 sewing machine on stand, 1 ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of E. W. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m.. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts & Co. with set of ivory billiard balls, champion cues, etc., very little used, French-polished office shigram, handsome light victoria, sets of single harnesses, lamps, Persian carpets, Singer's pneumatic gent's bicycle in good order, a collection of Poona roses in tubs, etc., the property of OSBORNE MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 23, Tents, Wellington Lines, Cooperage, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J.M. TAINSH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 1st prox. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, above Mr. Cursetjee Cowasji Watchmaker, the valuable and handsome teakwood household Roberts and others, glass and crockeryware, mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late I. KREINER, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1899.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.—No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTES.
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(*d*) "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (Ninth Edition) will be rendered even more valuable by the publication of a Supplement, which is now in course of preparation. This Supplement will bring all the articles up to date. It will be sold to purchasers of "The Times" Reprint at a much lower price than to the general public.

The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square. Specimen Volumes may be examined at that address and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Ballard Pier, Mody Bay, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., on behalf of the Receiver of Wrecks—Tiller, tonics, prows casks, bags of wheat flour, bamboo-mattings, plank, cocoanuts, timber, cummin seed (geera), wooden box containing one bundle of thread and 24 packets of foolscap paper, pieces of wood, mast, boxes of brown windsor soap, packets of foolscap paper, pieces of rope, tins of kerosine oil, cases, of varnish tins, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at The Islam Mills, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, the following machines which are at present in good working order at the above-mentioned Mills:—

One horizontal engine of the following dimensions:—
Dia. of H. P. Cylinder, 18 in.
" L. P. " 31-1-2 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6 in.
Revolutions per minute, 38
Nominal horse power, 42
Ind. horse power, 275
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.
Another horizontal engine of the following dimensions:—
Dia. of H. P. Cylinder, 14 in.
" L.-P. ' 28 in.
Stroke, 4ft. 6in.
Revolutions per minute, 41
Nominal horse power, 31
Ind. horse power, 124
Boiler pressure, 130 lbs. per sq. in.
5 revolving flat cards. 45in. on wire by Hetherington & Sons, 1895.
36 roller & clearer cards, 48 in. on wire. " " 1881.
1 drawing frame by Howard and Bullough, 3 heads of deliveries.
4 " " by Hetherington and Sons " " 1881.
1 slubbing frame, 60 spindles, by Platt Bros.
1 " " " by Howard and Bullough.
5 " " " by Hetherington and Sons. 1881.
2 intermediate frames, 92 spindles each, by Howard and Bullough.
2 " " " by Hetherington and Sons.
4 " " 86 " " 1881
3 Roving frames 120 spindles, by John Tatham.
8 " " " " by Hetherington and Sons 1881.
2 " " " by W. Lancaster.
1 pair of mules by John Tatham, 1250 spindles.
1 mule machine by Platt Bros. 516 spindles.
60 reels iron shaft, 18 reels doubling.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English gig, by Windower, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English landau, by Fulker in very good order.
1 second-hand English victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 14, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich drawing and bedroom carpets, table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned walnut cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, etc., etc., the property of N. ROBERTS, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room, sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two-English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-1 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Tent No. 21, opposite the Bandstand, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1899, at 2 p.m., the household furniture of Mr. H. J. Miles, consisting of dining table, sofas, chairs, carpets, wall-brackets, drawing stands, shelfs, China trunk, wall-plates, Hink's argand and hanging lamps, glass and crockeryware, cutlery screens, cot with bedding, marbletopped toilet tables with fitting, teak clothes press, copper utensils, Turkish bath, commodes, meatsafe, cottage piano by Messrs. Soundy and Co., cabinets with mirrors, table ornaments, Devonport hatstand pictures, sewing machine, gownstand, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th May, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms of piece-goods, twist and other articles, etc.

8 cases satin drills.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white lappet scarves.
4 cases Turkey red cambrics.
1 case crepon.
1 case zephre cloth.
A few pieces of cashmere and woollen coating.
A quantity of white and colored lappets, dorias, mulls, shirtings, etc.
On account of the underwriters—
4 cases damaged matches.
3 bales damaged brown canvas.

MENESSE & Co.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..........................	12,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.........	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at SIMLA, during August 1899.

For particulars apply to the

HONY. SECY.,
Fine Arts Society.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 22nd and 24th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th May, 1899.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 13,50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 157 and 158 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th May 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon on the 26th of June, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th July, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th May, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RY. CO.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY 31st May 1899 for the supply of

500 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st June next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel 18th May 1899.

"GREATER BRITAINS"

will drink the

QUEEN'S HEALTH

IN

"P & O"

GREATER BRITAINS WHO FAVOUR A LIGHT BEER WILL DO SO IN THE

UNION "JACK" BRAND

Pilsener as the trade follows the Flag!

GREATER BRITAINS

From LORD CURZON down who drink it in Champagne will select

"DRY MONOPOLE"

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,210
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	335 39
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,960xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	525
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	750xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	440
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	805
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	415
Dhulla Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs. 20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	410
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	650
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	165
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs. 30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	[illegible]xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	885
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	226½
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs. 10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	90
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	275
Oriental	5,725	625	d 25	dvd Nil	140
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	900
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	695
Ripon Mills	1600	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 2[illegible]	660
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	201
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd R. 22½	655
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs 40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	24[illegible]
Western India	4,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	10
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	210
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 12½	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs 40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 30	370
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	Rs 15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs 35	397½
Munmar M	00	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs 50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	7	37	340x1
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart		000		Rs 75	1100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,900	2,500	500	375	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	83½	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	[illegible]8
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	30	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	(5	900xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	6 pr ct.	207
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvd Rs 10	209
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,[illegible]0	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2.	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000		100	dvd Rs 6	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R 023	502½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	27xd

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 10-48m., 10-23a. Low water, 3-53m., 4-40a.
Banks closed: Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Prayers in Parsee and Hindu temples for the Queen-Empress' birthday.

BURGLARY AT LOVE LANE.—Dayabhoy Dossa, a servant in the employ of H. H. the Aga Khan, and residing in his master's bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla, has made a report to the police that on the evening of the 21st instant he locked his room and went to Hassanabad. He returned home at about midnight, the same day, when he found the lock of the door broken off, two cupboards forced open, and thirty currency notes for Rs. 10 each, two gold chains, of the value of Rs. 125, two gold rings, and pieces of wearing apparel, in all property valued at Rs. 550, stolen therefrom. Three persons are suspected of the theft, and further enquiries are being made by the police.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.—A Hindu, named Chaturbhuj Tulsidas, residing at King's Lane, Fort, reported, yesterday, to the police that, at 1 p.m., on the 21st instant, he locked the front door of his house with a padlock and went out. He returned home at 4 p.m., when he found the lock broken off, an entrance effected into the room, and ornaments and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 295, stolen from two boxes, which were also forced open. An attempt was made to open an iron safe, the keys of which were left in the room. One of the keys was found broken in the lock of the safe, and the lock damaged. On opening the safe, however, the property, of the value of Rs. 5,000, contained therein was found safe.

RECOGNITION BY GOVERNMENT FOR PLAGUE SERVICE.—The Government of Bombay have presented Mr. Anthony Gomes, son of police patel of Bhaynder, with a certificate of merit setting forth that Mr. Gomes rendered very valuable services to Government in Bhaynder, taluka Salsette, during the operations against plague in the year 1897-98. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, First Assistant Collector, through whom the presentation was made, writes:—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the certificate of merit from the Government of Bombay in recognition of the services performed by you in plague operations at Bhaynder. You were of the greatest assistance to me, and I am very glad that your services have been appreciated.

COMPLIMENTARY ENTERTAINMENT.—The friends of Mr. N. G. Velinker gave him an entertainment, on Saturday evening, in order to congratulate him on his nomination by the Government as a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay. The place of entertainment, which was a large mandap in the grounds of the bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, was tastefully decorated and well lighted. A large number of native ladies and gentlemen were present, and the chair was taken by Dr. Blaney. Congratulatory speeches having been made by the chairman, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali and Sundernath D. Khote, Mr. Velinker made a suitable reply. The meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments and the customary distribution of attar and gulab.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an enquiry, yesterday, at Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, on view of the body of Cooverbai, a Parsee woman, aged sixty years. Deceased resided with her family on the third storey of a house in Trinity Street. She had not been right in her mind for the last twelve months. On Monday morning, her daughter Jerbai found her missing from her room, and on a search being made deceased was found lying in the open yard at the back of the house. She was unconscious and bleeding from her nose. Her relatives removed her into the house, where she died half an hour afterwards. It was supposed that the deceased jumped out of the window of her room on the third storey on to the yard below. A verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind was recorded.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Abdoola Shivji charged Mirza Abdool Gunni with cheating, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of goods, valued at Rs. 339, and a loan in cash of Rs. 200. The evidence showed that the accused came to the complainant's shop and requested him to send a telegram to his brother, named Sheik Mahomed Akbar, at Peshawar, who, he stated, was a jaghirdar. The message was to the effect that Shaik Mahomed should send to Mirza Rs. 200 by telegraph and Rs. 800 by post. In the meanwhile the accused made purchases of goods at the shop and obtained the loan. The complainant subsequently caused inquiries to be made, and ascertained that the representations made by the accused about his brother at Peshawar were not true. The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 30th instant to enable the accused to call witnesses from Ahmedabad and establish the defence of alibi put forth by him.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhiccoo Luximan, a reckla driver, was charged by Inspector Manley with knowingly and negligently omitting to take order with his animal sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life or grievous hurt from such animal. It appears that, on Sunday afternoon, while a taboot procession was passing along the Carnac Road, near the Crawford Markets, the accused's bullock got loose from the reckla, and ran amuck, injuring several people. A police sepoy tried to seize him, but he broke away, there being no string through his nose. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that this was an unfortunate accident, and he did not think the driver was criminally liable for it. Even if there was no string through his nose it would not make the man guilty of knowingly and negligently omitting to take order with his animal so as to guard against public danger. The accused was discharged.

FRAUD BY A TRAM CONDUCTOR.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Visram Goonaji, a tram conductor, appeared to answer summonses taken out against him by Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Manager, Bombay Tramway Company, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of one anna. It appeared that one Balaji Rukmaji got into a tram car at Pydhownie on the 17th instant to go to Null Bazaar. He gave an anna to the accused, who in return gave him a ticket. A tram inspector, on examining the ticket, found that it was an old one, and the accused was arrested. The accused in his defence pleaded that he gave the passenger a ticket just as he was getting out. After he got out a Parsee passenger, with whom the accused had a quarrel, told the inspector to examine that ticket. The ticket produced was not one given to the Hindu It was his fourth trip on that day, and the ticket belonged to the first trip. Accused supposed that the Parsee had given him the wrong ticket. His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 25, with an alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

A TIMELY ARREST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Nanoo Hooseinbux, a bad character, was charged with cheating in respect of a silver kargota, valued at Rs. 12, the property of one Dugroo Hurri. It appeared that, on Saturday last, Dagroo was sitting by the side of Kala Chowkey Road, when the accused went up to him and pretended to have found a purse with a piece of gold in it, just in front of him. The accused then offered to share it with Dungroo on condition that the latter gave the accused the silver kargota which he (complainant) wore on his person. The complainant gave him the ornament, and received in return half the piece of gold. The accused then went away. Just as he was going, one Luxmon, a friend of Dugroo, came up, and Dugroo told him about his luck. Luxmon on examining the piece said that it was not genuine gold, but a piece of gilded brass. The complainant and Luxmon cried out, and ran after the accused, who had gone about a hundred yards, when he was stopped by a police sepoy. His person was searched, but the ornament was not found on him. The accused, it appeared, had passed it to an accomplice while running. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted one previous conviction, and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Special Service Thanksgiving will be held in the Cathedral, at 6 o'clock this evening, on the occasion of the 80th Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India—Hymns 298, 161 and Te Deum.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.

6-30 p.m.—Special Service of Thanksgiving.

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH.
Church of Scotland.

5-45 p.m.—Service in Commemoration of the Eightieth Birthday of the Queen Empress.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
Madras Time.

Incumbent Rev. R. Hugh Gundry.

7-30 p.m.—Special Thanksgiving Service on the 80th Anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND LORD SANDHURST.

REFERRING to the complimentary things said of H. E. Lord Sandhurst by the English Press, the *Rast Goftar* remarks: We read with much pleasure in the Sunday edition of the "Daily Telegraph," which, like the "Sunday Daily Mail," might have to cease publication, an appreciative notice of Lord Sandhurst's plague policy. Remarking upon the good work done by the various representatives of Government, it goes on to say:—"None among them has worked harder for this end, or set a brighter and higher example than Lord Sandhurst, who in his beautiful but suffering capital of Bombay, has shown himself the model of an English ruler, afraid of nothing, sparing himself in nothing, so that he might by personal and administrative energy, succour and cheer his subjects"; and these sentiments find a sympathetic echo in these columns.

DUTY ON BOUNTY-FED SUGAR.

Touching the papers published in the last "Gazette of India" connected with recent legislation for the imposition of additional duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into British India, the *Indian Spectator* observes: A perusal of them, calmly and at leisure, does not bring out anything calculated to fix upon the Government of India the odium that is sought to be cast upon it, of having acted to Mr. Chamberlain's dictation. We are anticipating somewhat, but it is remarkable that the Colonial Secretary, who is supposed to have forced the measure on us, should himself, in one of the despatches before us, plead for the legislative and financial independence of India, on the ground that he himself had more than once declined to allow colonial policy on commercial questions to be tied by the policy for the time being of the mother country.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

Taking as correct the rumoured retirement of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Weir, several of the Vernacular journals ask for the appointment of a specialist in his place. The *Rast Goftar* states: Lieut.-Colonel Weir will shortly lay down his office as Health Officer of Bombay, and his place will be difficult to fill. We hope that when the appointment of his successor comes under the consideration of the members of the Municipal Corporation, no hasty decision will be arrived at. What Bombay wants is a specialist, and in selecting the next Heath Officer for the city every care should be taken that the officer appointed is something more than a medical man. Bombay has gone through perilous times, and if we are ever to see the health of the city improve, the head of the department that looks after it should be a man of experience and specially qualified in the special branch of science which as a Health Officer he will control. We must look for him in India and in England and get the best man available to fill the place which Dr. Weir, with his intimate knowledge of the city, has filled with distinction for so many years.

THE BUISSON BATH FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

At the instance of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, Babu Kedar Nath Ganguli, of Kossipore, has submitted a repost of the cases of hydrophobia treated by him in the course of about three years by means of the Buisson Bath; and the *Indian Spectator* remarks upon the results: It may be stated at the outset that Dr. Ganguli had very little faith in the vapour bath at the time it was placed at his disposal by Babu S. P. Banerji. However, like a true man of science, he advertised the apparatus far and wide and undertook to give it a fair trial. In time he got patients. One of the first of these was a Bengali gentleman betraying the more marked symptoms of hydrophobia. He was relieved at the end of the first bath administered by Dr. Ganguli. And seven more baths cured him completely. These were cases of developed hydrophobia, in which the bath proved a valuable curative agent. In more than twenty-five other cases of dog-bite and bites by other animals, Dr Ganguli used the bath successfully as a preventive agent. He has also used it with very happy results in case of systematic poisoning of the blood, such as rheumatism, gout, Bright's Disease, malarial fever, &c., the theory of elemination of the poison through the pores of the patient's skin establishing itself in each case with wonderful fidelity.

THE SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

Some of the native journals think that the misguided signallers on the G. I. P. Railway will live to regret their rashness. The *Rast Goftar* writes: Of course, we can quite understand that the men at first would not openly go back individually, as it would break up the unity which led to their coming out on strike, but as the Railway authorities shewed much firmness the men, being the weaker force, have given way. As the acting Agent very truly pointed out, each succeding day brought new applicants for the vacant posts, and the greater the number employed, the less room there was for the old hands to be reinstated. We do not blame the men who have applied individually for reinstatement; they were cornered, and those who get taken back are lucky. They tried to corner the Company and have not succeeded, and that the railway authorities were able to get pretty straight again without them was manifest from the announcement that all the military signallers have returned to their respective stations. We sympathise with the Company in the matter of the loss the receipts will show for the past two weeks, but we congratulate them on the remarkable manner in which they have been able to carry on a safe and efficient service in the the face of such enormous difficulties as the action of the strikers brought about.

The *Gujerati* writes in the interest of the signallers: The situation created by the signallers' strike has not altered. But public opinion has emphatically declared itself on their side, whatever the reasonableness or otherwise of some of the demands made by them. Mr. Wenden says that in the existing circumstances he cannot deal with the signallers collectively, and that he is not responsible for this situation. We should, however, like to have a very plain answer to a very plain question, and that is—how was it that one of his predecessors dealt with the guards collectively and not individually and settled the dispute with his European employes in a satisfactory manner? The signallers offered through their solicitors to refer the matter to arbitration at an early stage. But the offer was not accepted. The excuse put forward is that new men have been permanently employed. But if our information is correct the Company have employed them on the condition that their services may be dispensed with at 24 hours notice.

The *Kaiser-i Hind* says: The signallers of the G. I. P. Railway are undone. The Railway authorities have faced the danger with striking success. We pity the poor signallers, though we would have resented their success. Their fault on the one hand was over-confidence, on the other unpardonable unconcern about the public safety and public well-being. Under the circumstances we could not help withholding our sympathy from them because though we thought, and still think, that their grievances were not all mere offshoots of their prolific minds, we feared that if successful, they would establish a pernicious precedent.

The *Native Opinion* sums up the situation thus: In spite of roseate and onesided accounts given, the state of things on the G. I. P. Railway at present, is more or less chaotic, involving not only a sacrifice, of public comfort and convenince, but also great danger to public safety. The only way in which this can be remedied is by amicable settlement and a taking back into the service of the men on strike. The Agent is not, however, offering them any terms on which they can with safety return to their duties. He is attempting to hold on in the hope of forcing them to break their Association and desert their comrades on the merest chance of re-employment. If he succeds, the grievances of the signaller shall, ten to one, remain unredressed.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks in the same strain: Thus the strike continues and the traffic is immensely uffering. Of course, attempts are being made to delude the public into the belief, that everything is all right as before, and that the Company's position has been restored to its previous strength. The real facts, however, give a direct lie to this belief, it being wellknown that the military signallers who have been temporarily lent to the company, may be recalled at any moment, and that the raw recruits, who have been employed in the place of eight hundred practised signallers can hardly discharge with one-hundredth portion of their predecessors' skill and thoroughness, the duties that have suddenly devolved upon them. We make no comment upon the loss thus inflicted upon trade, nor do we wish to hazard a prophecy as to how long the authorities would be able to hold out.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	6	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	4	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	17
Total	22	23	123
Total plague deaths to date	45,319	40,328	
Same date, last year 1898	31	10	91

THE MOHURRUM AT DAMAUN.

ON Sunday for the third year the Mahomedans had to perform, what is believed by them, the sacred duty of parading the taboots in procession through the streets of Lower Damaun before immersing them into the sea, while plague is lurking in their quarters, carrying one or more victims every day. The Mahomedan community of this place, which consists of people who are respectable and who earn their bread by honest means on the seas and in foreign lands, have been in the habit of celebrating the Mohurrum in a quiet manner. None paint their bodies yellow and red or append artificial tails to imitate tigers, nor besmear their faces with ashes and mud to personate the buffoon. As a matter of formality, the taboots are escorted by a few armed soldiers, but there has never been an occasion when it became necessary for them to take an active part in preserving peace. Though the Mahomedan population is pretty large, only a few taboots, numbering not more than 17, and no punjahs are constructed here. By an established custom the taboot of Kharawad, the quarters of Mahomedans who are employed in the P. & O. and the B. I. S. N. Companies' service, take the lead in the procession, and among the persons who followed this taboot on the occasion the presence, after a long absence, of Captain Jaffer Cassum, who is in the Sultan of Zanzibar's pilot service, with the Zanzibar goldmedal adorning his breast, distributing money in charity, was prominently noticed. This taboot was followed by the taboots of Ghanetis and butchers and some small ones altogether numbering a dozen. Next came a taboot, with fine workmanship, of Kharewadi village, the proprietor, Mr. Ebrahim Yusoof Monia, in spite of his mourning for the recent death of a near relative, considering it his duty to attend the procession. The Pathans' taboot, to which hundreds of cocoanuts were offered by all castes of Hindus, made up the rear. The procession, which was attended by Mr. Menesse, the Chief of the Police, and Mr. Dadrewala, the Judge Popular, wended its way by the main road and, making a short halt in front of Mr. Damaunwala's garden, where different groups of men amused themselves by gyrating with sticks or umbrellas in their hands, proceeded to the seashore, where one by one the taboots were placed in boats and submerged into the middle of the sea, with the assistance of divers, in such a manner that they should take their resting place there. In Upper Damaun there were only two taboots.

PIG STICKING NEAR POONA.

A FEW officers belonging to the Poona Garrison went out pig-sticking on Sunday last in the jungle that lies between Loni and Theor about ten miles from Poona on the Sholapur road. There were three officers belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Miners and one from the 1st Bombay Lancers who shared in the sport. A distance of about eight miles was traversed and there was every prospect of a boar, who a little further between Loni and Theor was perceived, and an exciting chase ensued in which Lieutenant Bovet of the Lancers succeeded in drawing first blood and eventually demolishing the animal, which showed much fight. At Theor itself, two miles further on, another boar was sighted and this was likewise accounted for by Lieutenant Bovet, who had his horse slightly hurt during the chase.

NEW OPERA IN BERLIN.

M. LE BRONE's new opera, "Mudarra," was performed for the first time recently in the Royal Opera House at Berlin. Some surprise may be felt that a French opera should be produced in the first instance in Berlin, but the explanation given by a French paper is that the Emperor William last year expressed a wish to that effect, and that M. Le Brone, hearing of it, forwarded the score of "Mudarra," which was at once accepted. The work had previously been refused by the manager of the Grand Opera in Paris. As a matter of fact it was offered in Berlin three years ago and accepted, but was afterwards pigeonholed because of its lack of musical charm—though the instrumentation is, on the whole, good—and also of its excessive demands on the singers. The role of the hero, Mudarra, is even more difficult and exhausting than that of Tristan. After M. Le Brone had vainly waited for a performance of his opera, he came to Berlin in torder to urge his cause in person, but was kept in doubt for a long time. At last he had the good fortune to meet the Emperor at a soiree, and asked him whether he was to have the honour of seeing His Majesty at the first performance. The Emperor answered, "Yes; but it must be soon, as I shall leave Berlin before long." Consequently the production took place, and with some success. The score is essentially modern, and the story is founded on one of DeMusset's poems on the familiar subject on Don Juan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Annie, 2,415 tons, Captain R Grahl, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Devonshire, 2,383 tons, Captain E Coull, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mombassa, 12th May, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Silesia, 3,339 tons, Captain R Mayer, cleared yesterday, for Kobe, with a general cargo and Mr Monuel and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 502 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Craig and 147 deck passengers.

THE s s Anatolia, 2,490 tons, Captain W Wilks, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Barrow, April 25th, with a cargo of railway materials and Miss Watt as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain D L Neilson, cleared yesterday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Mahomed Abdoola Abbas, Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed, Abdoola Fakir, Mahomed Sayed Abdool C H Mahomed, Mrs Hajee M Abdoola Abbas and infant, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, May 20th, via Katiyawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Coventon, Miss Hunter, Bai Keserbai and 287 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong wind and very rough sea. A native child passenger, two months old, died of exhaustion on 20th May.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr James, Mr and Mrs Stephens and 2 infants, Mr G S Forsyht, Mr A J Thornett, Mr Soo Yen Sai, Mr S P M Wadia, Mr J Abdoolrahim, Mr C Roger, Sergt Chessell and Mr Smith.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Anatolia s	Wilks	Barrow, April 25.
23	Devonshire s	Coull	Mombassa, May 12.
	Pachumba s	Bamber	Karachi, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Nubia s.	Knox	Liverpool, etc.
	Vasna s	Rickford	Karachi.
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai.
	Selisia s	Mayer	Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, Nielson, for Persian Gulf.
" Singapore, Pizzarello, for Genoa, &c.
" Annie, Grahl, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for lading yesterday:—
Steamer Florida, for Antwerp, &c.
" Devonshire, for Liverpool, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th May, 1899.

1. Captain A K Leslie having returned from leave on the 20th instant assumes Command Corps from the of thedate.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th May, 1899.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Cyclist J G Barely from 20th May to 19th November 1899.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V.R.R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on he wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·417	NE	4	109·6	89·0	39	...	0·99	−3·51
Sirsa	29·417	SE	7	110·3	82·6	41	?	...	...
Delhi	29·470	WNW	4	107·7	87·4	53	0·11	2·15	−1·39
Agra	29·450	SW	8	108·0	83·9	43	0·20	2·39	+0·52
Cawnpore	29·413	WSW	1	107·5	89·0	36	...	0·73	...
Allahabad	29·437	SW	4	107·6	86·2	53	...	2·20	−0·09
Jhansi	29·475	WNW	6	109·3	92·2	39	...	1·77	−0·08
Jacobabad	29·461	NNW	5	120·0	86·5	21	...	2·03	+0·71
Karachi	29·649	WSW	16	92·4	81·2	74	...	0·36	−1·48
Jeypore	29·518	SSW	9	107·1	85·4	40	...	0·35	−0·99
Ajmere	29·532	SW	16	101·9	84·5	57	...	1·58	−0·33
Deesa	29·655	WSW	23	105·1	77·5	64	...	1·14	+0·46
Ahmedabad	29·662	SSW	6	105·8	79·6	60	...	0·80	...
Bhuj	29·649	WSW	29	97·3	78·4	73	...	0·23	−0·41
Jamnagar	29·670	WSW	31	98·1	79·7	60	...	0·04	...
Rajkot	29·684	W	19	101·4	72·8	94	...	0·34	−0·38
Bhavnagar	29·702	SW	17	108·2	80·3	57	...	0·13	...
Veraval	29·720	WSW	14	87·1	81·3	82	...	0·35	...
Neemuch	29·622	WSW	23	100·0	76·5	78	...	1·94	+0·57
Indore	29·664	W	15	98·6	78·6	67	—	0·81	−0·47
Saugor	29·567	W	11	102·8	82·1	58	—	1·20	−1·68
Jubbulpore	29·527	WSW	8	105·5	86·6	41	—	0·33	−2·98
Hoshangabad	29·625	SW	6	103·1	82·7	70	—	1·19	−1·21
Khandwa	29·676	W	16	102·5	80·1	57	...	0·79	−0·8[illegible]
Raipur	29·571	SW	9	107·0	79·[illegible]	61	0·09	4·28	+1·01
Nagpur	29·699	WNW	10	109·2	78·1	55	0·16	1·22	−2·30
Amraoti	29·691	W	15	106·3	83·3	58	...	2·31	−0·45
Akola	29·676	WNW	21	104·3	80·8	57	—	1·60	−1·85
Surat	29·723	SW	13	94·2	81·6	70	—	0·18	−0·22
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·785	WSW	12	9[illegible]·7	82·8	70	..	1·71	+0·78
Poona	29·764	WSW	22	96·0	73·4	[illegible]	..	3·08	+0·22
Ahmednagar	29·739	W	15	98·4	73·4	72	..	2·42	—
Aurangabad	..	W	7	99·9	72·[illegible]	60	—	3·75	—
Sholapur	29·740	NW	10	90·7	76·0	59	...	1·26	−2·06
Ratnagiri	29·787	WNW	7	87·4	77·9	65	0·03	1·42	+0·35
Belgaum	29·759	WSW	20	84·8	67·8	71	—	5·57	−0·21
Goa	29·810	N	8	89·0	77·4	73	—	9·98	—
Karwar	29·808	NW	5	90·8	78·5	73	0·03	8·30	+4·23
Mangalore	29·821	Calm	2	87·3	75·9	81	0·12	18·10	+9·80
Calicut	29·817	N	8	9[illegible]·2	76·5	7[illegible]	...	20·73	+15·85
Cochin	29·813	NNE	...	90·5	77·6	80	...	38·79	+14·36
Bangalore	29·822	W	12	85·8	65·3	71	—	13·27	+4·51
Secunderabad	29·676	W	15	99·7	[illegible]9·8	60	0·01	2·99	−1·31
Masulipatam	29·616	WNW	16	105·2	84·0	73	—	15·58	+5·26
Bellary	29·757	W	14	96·7	77·[illegible]	41	—	4·87	+0·42
Cuddapah	29·737	W	G	103·[illegible]	78·4	57	0·11	11·03	+3·62
Madras	29·690	WNW	9	103·0	83·5	52	..	33·65	+11·28
Coimbatore	29·785	WSW	7	95·4	73·1	76	—	11·12	+[illegible]·41
Trichinopoly	29·753	W	6	98·6	79·3	57	—	26·15	+12·83
Negapatam	29·715	W	8	110·6	79·9	77	..	54·65	+21·89
Colombo	29·810	SW	10	85·0	85·0	81	—	51·79	+2·73
Aden	29·741	S	7	95·8	83·3	78	—	1·56	−1·72

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been very irregular, and reports show a brisk fall at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi and Masulipatam, a brisk to rapid rise at Nagpur and Amraoti and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Neemuch, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Neemuch, 30 at Rajkot, 24 at Deesa, 22 at Akola, 18 at Secunderabad, Ahmednagar, and Khandwa, and 16 at Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Belgaum and Masulipatam.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam and 7° to 13° in defect at Belgaum and Sholapur. The minimum temperature is from 6° to 16° in excess in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Jeypore and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore

Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Delhi, Raipur, Nagpur and Negapatam, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Light showers have fallen at Delhi, Agra, Nagpur, Mangalore and Cuddapah, and a few drops at Raipur, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Secunderabad.

Pressure is abnormally very low in the north and as the baric gradients are steep in Sind, Rajputana, the Central and North-West Provinces and Central India, strong winds with gales are likely to blow. On the West Coast feeble monsoon-like weather conditions prevail, and local showers are probable between Bombay and Cochin. At Colombo the sea continues to be rough and the wind is blowing from south-west, but the force appears to be moderate to light. Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

*SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Bengal depression has now filled up and disappeared and pressure decreases fairly, steadily from a high pressure area in the extreme south to a low pressure area in the extreme north, the difference being much greater than usual. The easterly winds have almost disappeared from northern India and north-westerly to south-westerly winds are extending all over the country. Rain continues general in Burma and Assam, and is fairly general along west coast, but over Bengal it is less general than yesterday, and in other parts of the country only a few light scattered showers are reported. With the disappearance of storm rain, it became much lighter in North East India, and the temperature has risen, except in Burma, Rajputana, part of Bombay and Baluchistan. The heat is, however, less than usual, except over Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central Provinces and the Madras Coast, where temperature is excessive, highest maximum 113 degrees. The special telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius have been received. They show that in the trades region pressure is about normal, and that the trades are slightly stronger than usual. The weather at the Seychelles had been finer and more settled than usual during the week.

* Delayed in transmission.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Tuesday: The barometer has fallen almost everywhere, but recovery has commenced at Upper Burma and Assam Valley. The pressure remains lowest at the Punjab and highest at Malabar, Ceylon, and south of the Bay. The barometric difference being much greater than usual, small depressions have formed, one over Oudh, and the other over West and South-West Bengal, and the easterly winds n Bengal and the North-West Provinces are more extensive than they were yesterday over a greater part of the country. However, the wind is westerly, and has been strong to a gale in force in many places. The weather is cloudy except in parts of North-West India. Scattered showers have fallen in many parts of the country, while over Burma, Assam, and East-Bengal, the rainfall has been general. At Tavoy the rainfall amounted to over five inches, at Bhamo to over two, and at Mergui, Lashio, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Balasore, Bardwan, and Jalpaigur to over one inch. The mean temperature has risen over Burma and North-Eastern and Northern, India, but the heat remains less than usual at Burma, Assam, Bengal, and a greater part of the Peninsula, and central parts of the country. In North-West India the heat is much greater than usual, and Jacobabad reports the maximum of 120 degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches 29·761
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 79·2
Dew Point .... 76·5
Relative humidity of Air .... ·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ... 4·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 83·0
General Directions of wind* ....WSW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles 288

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 22.

10 p.m. .... 84·5

TUESDAY.—MAY 23.

6 a.m. .... 83·4
10 a.m. .... 88·1
2 p.m. .... 89·2
4 p.m. .... 88·3

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"LOG CABIN."
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PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
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VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

The Home Markets continued closed yesterday, while in New Work Bar Silver remained at 61 1-4 cents, and demand Exchange on London at 4·87 5-8 dollars.

Ready Mid-Uplands cotton declined 1-8 cent, in New York yesterday, to 61 1-4 cents per lb.; August Futures 3 points, to 5·90 cents, and December 2 points, to 5·95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the comparison shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those in 1898 and 1897, is as follows:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	7,500	3,400
Two days' Do.	13,000	17,200	7,100
Since 1st September	80,21,000	8,3:8,700	6,543,600

Our local cotton Market has been dull in tone today, with only a small business doing. Exporters bought 100 bales Broach, at Rs. 150 1-2 per candy, 200 Bengal at Rs. 124, 500 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 129, 500 Broach at Rs. 154 1-2; and the mills purchased 100 Bengal at Rs. 122, 200 Broach at Rs. 154, 200 Mulkapore at Rs. 130. For "good" Bhowougger the quotation was Rs. 124 per candy, May delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business has transpired to-day; prices show no quotable change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,315	bales.
Wheat	69,483	cwts.
Linseed	16,599	"
Rapeseed	25,519	"
Gingellyseed	2,604	"
Poppyseed	11,203	"
Castorseed	9,595	"
Rice	9,077	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	272,783
" " " Branches	Inc.	"	3,16,570
Other " "	Dec.	"	13,23,542
Government Securities	Inc.	"	11
Other authorised "			Unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	1,03,112
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	11,89,244
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	52,812
Cash	Inc.	"	3,75,579

There was an increase in the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, amounting to 3 3-4 lakhs, at some 99 lakhs, as disclosed by the Banks' statement of affairs issued to-day for yesterday (when the Bank was closed for the White suntide holidays,) compared with an increment in the week preciding of 2 1-2 lakhs, at 95 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 2 3-4 lakhs; while at the Branches there was an addition of 3 lakhs. Private Deposits showed a falling away of 13 1-4 lakhs Loans were 1 lakh less; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 11 3-4 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks were 1-2 lakh higher.

EXCHANGE.—Although the Banks reopened to-day after the holidays, there was no business to speak of doing in this market, and quotations remained at their previous level, viz:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 101 7-16 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents. and 101 1-2 for the Settlement with 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are dull and neglected. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 7 1-2 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th May, as compared with the statement of 13th May:—

	May 13. Rs.	May 19. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,73,675	61,00,892
Do. do. at Branches	51,41,001	51,57,571
Other Deposits	300,59,520	287,35,978
Post Bills	4,206	6,399
Credits, undrawn	17,29,671	20,75,003
Rs.	609,08,073	599,75 843
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,63,384	104,63,395
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,99,622	79,36,363
Loans do. do. do.	172,65,645	171,57,533
Bills Discounted and purchased	117,69,038	105,79,794
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,821	28,801
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,16,503	1,69,315
Cash	95,17,804	98,93,383
Rs.	609,08,073	599,75,843

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

NAPLES, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Until further notice no paid telegrams will be booked for any railway office belonging to the Great Indian Peninsular system marked G. I. P. in Guide. Such messages can however be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Station and thence to be sent on by post to destination.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius 5 p.m. on Monday 29th instant.

Amoor route interrupted between Stretenskaia and Albazine.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	22	12	50 p.m.	17	6
Teheran	23	2	5 p.m.	...	27
Suez	23	2	40 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 23rd May, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	1
" Karachi	...	18	...	1
" Madras	...	27	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th May, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,33,732	Rs. 5,02,564	Rs. 4,871	Rs. 6,41,167
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	10,16,911

Decrease ...... Rs. 3,75,744.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ROSS—May 15, at Darjeeling, Donald Ross, Standard Jute Mills, Titaghur.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

THE experienced politician, who scarcely veils his identity as the "Looker-on" in *Blackwood*, takes credit for having foreseen what the effect of the American raid on Cuba and Porto Rico must inevitably have on our West Indian possessions, when all else were joining in general chorus of approval of the ousting of Spain from her ancient possessions by a Power entering on a career of conquest and expansion. Lord Salisbury even went so far as to declare that though the advent of the States in that role was not in the interest of peace it was to the advantage of British interests. That declaration was somewhat premature, not to say rash in the extreme. The writer in *Blackwood*, seeing things as they are, used very different language. He said: "Look where Cuba and Porto Rico lie, and doubt not that the American acquisitions make a signal difference to our holdings in the Caribbean Sea." The poverty of the British islands, owing to the ruinous effect of the sugar bounties on their chief industry, has already set the colonists ruminating on the hopes of better days from incorporation with the American Republic: "Fill the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico with the capital and enterprise which are soon to pour from America into their broad and rich fields, and what is the likelihood that the British West Indies will then be more contented? Will they be better off when these two most productive islands are cultivated by Americans for their own markets, with the advantage of duty-free admission thereto?" That was one consideration that escaped the Foreign Minister. There was another even more momentous: "Let us look forward a few years—we need not go beyond four or five—and behold the United States in the rank of great naval and military Powers, and of course with the usual preoccupations and jealousies of such. That time having come how long will the British West Indies remain an unconveted possession? How long will it be before British ownership of islands already described as 'geographically American' will hurt the pride of the States militant, or before Jamaica in particular will be regarded as an unendurable menace at the threshold of the Republic? No longer than the first serious quarrel between the two countries. The future of the West Indies cannot be what their past has been or what their present state is." This statesmenlike anticipation of coming events is already in course of fulfilment. Six months pass and the *Times* learns from its American correspondent in New York that "the wish of a portion of the people of Jamaica and other West India islands to renounce their allegiance to the British Crown and form a connection with the United States has made no serious impression on American opinion." Yet one or two influential papers urged that the Philippines should be exchanged for the West Indias—but only if England were willing. The original author of that idea gave as a reason for it that Porto Rico and Cuba would prosper from having access to the American market free of duty, while Barbadoes, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis will starve: "In that case would be presented the spectacle of British islands in distress, because they are British, and American islands flourishing because they are American." The British Government would then have to face the demands of those islands to be annexed to the United States, "and this without reference to compensation in the Philippines or elsewhere." The shrewd correspondent added that if the discussion became general, President McKinley would welcome it as a deliverance from the perplexties of the Philippine situation. "Looker-on" comes to the conclusion that President McKinley would gladly exchange dysentery, guerrilla war and Aguinaldo for the West Indias, but as we would not make the exchange now, the States will subdue the Philippines and the time will come when we shall have neither the one group or the other. Who shall venture to say that this forecast is not more likely to be realised than that of Lord Salisbury? The alternative to be faced is put very plainly by the irritated colonists: "What the British Government has to meet is the necessity of choosing between countervailing the European sugar bounties and facing the demand of the British West Indias to be annexed to the United States." The annexation of the islands to Canada has been suggested as a possible alternative. But with so many points of disagreement between the Dominion and the States it is not likely that the Government at Ottawa would arouse the susceptibilities of their dangerous neighbours by what would seem to be an attempt to enter the Carribean as a foreign Power. This crop of troubles will receive a new and dangerous development when Cuba and Porto Rico are enriched by the investment of American capital. It is said that eighty million dollars are already provided for that purpose—which duly accomplished, will make the continuance of the *status quo* in the neighbouring British possessions impossible.

MR. G. A. TOOMEY, partner in a Karachi firm, renews a proposal which he laid before the Karachi Chamber of Commerce five years ago for cheapening foreign telegrams while enhancing the revenues of the cable companies. By the present rule the code words used must be "dictionary words" not exceeding a certain length. His proposal is to restrict the "word" to four letters, but to allow any letters to be used, whether they make a dictionary word or not. Then even were six pence per letter charged, considerably exceeding the present charge, and were it found necessary to repeat messages at the present charge of twenty five per cent. to guard against error, the result would be a cheapening of messages by thirty per cent., while reducing the actual working expenses of the companies by one half. The Morse system works by letters; by reducing their number to four per words transmission is simplified, and in transcribing it becomes unnecessary to space words, thus securing a considerable economy to both ends of the line. Even with the extra charge for repetition the mercantile community would save one and six pence per word, while the cables doubling their carrying fares and the working expenses being reduced would profit largely. If it were allowable to telegraph groups of four letters a code of 450,000 words could be compiled, most of the present words having little over 200,000, which the companies in 1894 proposed to reduce to even smaller dimensions. As an illustration of the absurdity of telegraphing useless letters to make up dictionary words, Mr. Toomey gives the four words, bag, beg, big, bog, bug. Two-thirds of the letters are worthless; the same result would be obtained by wiring a. e. i. o. u. Why not dispense with the ten useless letters and telegraph only those that are necessary? The author of the scheme has no misgivings; if it be necessary to repeat every message and even to double the present charge for repetition, he would still save fifty per cent. on his present expenditure. He appeals to the press to give him a hearing now which the companies and the mercantile community did not give five years ago. People seldom pay attention to plans, which, whatever their merits, have the drawback of being as simple as the breaking of Columbus' egg. While we abstain from pronouncing an opinion on a matter which would have to be carefully thought out by telegraphic experts, we have no desire whatever to throw doubts on its possibility. The experiment of eliminating unnecessary letters and discarding the arbitrary rule about dictionary words, ought to be made in a serious spirit to see how the system would work. Mr. Toomey sees in his plan a means of getting over the difficulty inherent in the proposal that in the interest of Government and the mercantile public the telegraph companies should largely reduce their charges and submit to what may probably be half their revenue derived from Indian sources. That consideration loses none of its force now that it is known that the competing Pacific line will be subsidised by the Imperial and the Colonial Governments and that it will send messages from London to Australia at three shillings a word. It is scarcely reasonable under these circumstances to ask the companies to take the risk, indeed something more than the risk, of heavy loss. If the Government of India will not give a guarantee to share that loss, recouping itself eventually by sharing profits from a possible development of telegraphic communications between England and India, relief must be sought in some other direction. Mr. Toomey's proposal deserves careful consideration. If there be "insuperable objections," let us at least know what they are.

THE annual report on the administration of the Lunatic Asylums at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces for the year 1898 has been issued. From the statistics given lunacy in these parts remains unaltered, the insanes in the two asylums being 384. The daily average number of inmates at Nagpur was slightly lower than last year, but at Jubbulpore this decrease is set off by a slightly higher average. The difficulty as regards the classification of criminal lunatics has been met, and those who are discharged as fit to stand their trial are marked as "discharged cured." The percentage of cured to daily average strength rose again from 7·87 to 8·56, and this effect was more obvious in Jubbulpore than in Nagpur. In the latter asylum the death rate was 10·46, Jubbulpore again showing up the more favourably with a rate of 4·58. The mortality at Nagpur is considerably higher than has been the case for some years past, and it should be mentioned that two of the seventeen cases admitted in the establishment were in a moribund state and three others were persons of advanced age. There is a marked improvement in the classification of the causes of insanity, notwithstanding that Nagpur again returns a considerable number of admissions as due to unknown causes. During the year 73 cases were admitted, 36 being ascribed to physical and 16 to moral causes. Ganja smoking and the use of other intoxicating drugs is a large factor in the cause of lunacy, while religious excitement, loss of money, over-study, and disappointment in love all claim their victims. A sad case is recorded in connection with Jubbulpore, where a Professor of Persian in the Government College was readmitted. In 1889 he made the occasion of a caste meeting the opportunity for excessive drinking, and on returning home persisted in believing his wife was a goddess and his child the son of a god. He was released from the asylum after a short detention. In 1893 he again spent a few weeks in the establishment, the result of family troubles, and over-study caused him to become a patient in 1898. The Medical Officer is of opinion that under kindly supervision, away from the asylum, the unfortunate man would recover. Turning to the cost of maintenance, owing to the cheapness of food-grains, the amount per head decreased, and compares favourably with that in other provinces. The dairy attached to the Nagpur Asylum continues to show excellent financial results, and the management of the Jubbulpore Asylum by Lieut.-Colonel H. K. McKay, and of the Nagpur Asylum by Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris and Major A. Silcock, was in all respects satisfactory.

THE first stage in the recovery of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from the disastrous effects of a series of unfavourable seasons, culminating in the famines of 1896 and 1897, is observable in the report of the Revenue administration for the year 1898. A largely increased area was cultivated and the outturn was exceptionally good. Two prosperous harvests were garnered during this period, and this has done much to accelerate the recovery of the agricultural population from the effects of previous bad seasons. Cattle disease is still unfortunately very great, though there was a perceptible diminution during the period under review. The smallness of the veterinary staff, together with the obstacles raised by the prejudices of the people, strictly confines any efforts to cope with this evil. Experiments are now, however, being made to test the value of inoculation as a preventive against rinderpest. Prices ruled exceptionally high, and with the return of prosperity satisfactory progress has been made in the collection of arrears of rent. To collect the 147 lakhs which remained unpaid in 1897 by reason of failure of the crops would have been impossible. The Government of India permitted the remission of famine arrears to the extent of 60 lakhs, and as the repayment of the remaining outstanding arrears has been spread over two years, it shows the authorities have acted considerately towards the cultivators. Compared with the previous year the actual collections made on account of all the various heads of revenue showed an increase of 200 lakhs, or two crores of rupees. A considerable increase in litigation accompanied the improved conditions of the year. The report deals with the misuse by landlords of the power of ejectment, which is used as a means to defeat the operation of the law permitting the gradual accrual of occupancy rights. Such proceedings are not only injurious to landlord and tenant, and prevent agricultural improvement, but are altogether indefensible. It is satisfactory to note that a bill to amend the rent law of the North-West Provinces will shortly be introduced.

YESTERDAY we published a telegram from our Simla correspondent stating that the conditions favour an early monsoon. Our local contemporary published a telegram from the same centre of meteorological lore stating that the conditions seemed to indicate a late monsoon. The contradiction seemed amusingly complete. But our correspondent referred to the conditions prevailing in Ceylon and along the Western Coast of India. The correspondent of our contemporary referred to present conditions in the Bay of Bengal, Burmah and the Bengal provinces. So that there was no real contradiction. An Austrian Lloyd's steamer that has just arrived in Bombay harbour, reports that she experienced heavy weather, strong sea and high wind two days from this port. There was, however, no wind, though there was a heavy swell and the sky was overcast. Another steamer just arrived from the South reports heavy monsoonish weather thirty-six hours from Bombay.

THE new mining rules which have been issued by the Government of India, a summary of which appears in another column, will effect a thorough revolution in Indian mining, and are of the greatest importance. They seem to meet most of the objections raised against the old rules, except as regards the levy of duty in some cases on gross outturn instead of upon the net profit, and in reference to the interference of Government in the transfer of rights to companies.

MR. MEREDITH, Deputy Commissioner, who has for some time past been seriously ill, is now considered out of danger, and is progressing slowly.

THE proposal to convert the Imperial Service Troops of the Bhurtpore State into a Camel Corps has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

A SAD case of suicide occurred at the barracks of the 20th Hussars at Mhow on Tuesday, the 16th instant, Trooper Walsh deliberately shooting himself through the heart with a carbine. The funeral took place the following morning with full military honours.

THE Kashmir State Council have finally sanctioned the plan submitted by the State Engineer for re-building of the Maharajganj Bazaar. The Public Works Department is now making the corners of narrow roads circular, and after laying out of the roads, permission will be given to the shopkeepers to re-build their shops according to the sanctioned plan.

A PARTY of native artizans leave Chakdara under levy escort on the 20th instant for Chitral, for employment in connection with the new defence works at Drosh.

NUMISMATISTS may be interested to learn that a collection of coins from Simla was recently sold at home for £2,000. It was an exceptionally good collection, and belonged to the estate of a lady recently deceased.

THE survey of the Jammu-Kashmir Railway will be resumed shortly. It is most likely that Mr. Adams, Executive Engineer, of Bombay, who is now in Srinagar, will be placed in charge of the work, subordinate to Mr. Nethersole.

THE Gilgit road will open for traffic early next month. The despatch of stores from Bandipur to the Gilgit Agency will commence on 15th June, and be continued to 30th September, after which no stores can be received by the Commissariat Department at Bandipur for onward despatch in 1899.

ANOTHER point brought out by the bestowal of these honours, so far as we are concerned, is the backwardness and dilatory compiling of the Indian Army List. In the case of most of the Staff Corps names, the Tirah services, are not yet entered up in the special section denoted to war services, and it is necessary to hunt them up in Hart's Annual Army.

OWING to the numerous varieties of headdress worn by regiments of the Native Army, and the lack of sufficient protection from the sun for Europeans given by most of them, it has not been found practicable to devise anything suitable for British officers serving with native regiments which will render them less conspicuous and distinctive from their men than at present.

A FLYING column from the Kohat-Kurram force arrived at Thull on Saturday morning. A small sub-section of Kabul Khel Waziris, who have been very troublesome and among whom are several outlaws, have been given till Saturday evening to pay up their fines, or they would be punished. They paid the money having to pledge thirteen of their rifles to raise the required sum.

MR. WESTON, of the Upper India Bank, who has just gone home on six months' leave, had a very narrow escape of going over the khud in a tonga when on his way down to Kalka the other day. The tonga and ponies did actually go over, but Mr. Weston and the driver saved themselves by jumping out. The ponies, whose fall was broken by several trees, were recovered very little the worse.

AT the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a native shopkeeper of Wellington Street was charged by a Municipal Food Inspector with selling some pulverised stuff passing off the same as arrowroot. An analysis showed that the stuff sold to the complainant contained no arrowroot at all. Accused said that he had bought the stuff as arrowroot from a local market. The Magistrate observed that that was no excuse under the law, and shopkeepers should take care to purchase things from honest dealers. Accused was fined Rs. 50.

THE remarks in a recent issue upon the forthcoming purchase of mules in Italy might be taken as implying that all purchasers in India by the Remount Department will be suspended during this financial year. This, however, is not quite the case. The Department is taking measures to supply itself in Europe with the whole number of animals it needs, for current requirements, and it will have to expend all or nearly all, the money at its disposal in getting them; but it is also in the habit of purchasing every year a certain quantity of young stock, which are kept to grow up at the Government depots and farms until fit for the work of the service, and the buying of these will go on as usual. Over 200 young animals will be wanted in this way in the course of next season, and they will probably be forthcoming, though animals of riper years are not to be had. In the mule market as in the horse market in India, it is only the mature and seasoned article that is scarce. As for the money the Department would seem to have bought more largely than usual of young horse stock lately, and so may be able to devote some of this grant to the purchase of young mules, and also of baggage mules, which will have to be obtained in some numbers in the country.

THE May "Blackwood" contains an extremely interesting article on "The Gurkha Scouts," giving a detailed account of the splendid work done by Captain Lucas's men in the Tirah campaign. It opens with the pessimistic dictum of a Tommy: "Well in my opinion, the only bloomin' beggars in this bloomin' division wot 'ave earned their bloomin' pay in this' ere campaign are them there Gurkhy scouts," a judgment which the writer condemns as a grievous libel on many gallant fellows, though he declares that the employment of the scouts was "the most successful and most striking feature of the expedition," and "the statement that the Tirah expeditionary force, with its enormous train of non-combatants and transport animals, was placed under the protecting wing of less than 150 little Mongolian mountaineers, would be an exaggeration but a pardonable one." The splendid work done by the scouts was pointed out on more than one occasion in our columns and this article grouping together as it does many of the most striking incidents of their service confirms the encomiums showered upon them by all competent critics. The article closes with the remark that the Scouts may declare with complacent self-congratulation, "Lor', they shoved us in the stalls!"

THE Lucknow Race management has now no option but to accept the dates allotted to that fixture by Mr. Boteler, *viz.*, four days between the 25th November and the 2nd December. By the arrangement of Mr. Boteler's forecast, the racing in Upper India will open at Patiala on the 25th October, and conclude at Cawnpore on the 8th December. Thus five meetings, *viz*, Patiala, Umballa, Meerut, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, will be run off in the space of five weeks, which will suit the official handicapper, but will not be convenient to owners and trainers, to say nothing of other small managements that had contemplated occupying the hitherto usual gaps between the big meetings. We have reason to know the communities at Agra, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Delhi, Muttra, Fyzabad, and Allahabad have been looking forward to hold two days' sky meetings, and though all these did not aspire to attract the big stables, they hoped to see the bulk of the facing fraternity give them the encouragement of their patronage. Now if any racing is tobe brought off at any of these places, they will have to depend upon distinctly seperate support, as the clientele of the big meeting will be racing from one fixture to another.

THE ribbon chosen for the British decoration to commemorate the recent operations on the Nile is to be an equal stripe of yellow and black, divided by a thin line of red.

A FEATURE in the Royal Military Tournament this year will be the appearance of the New South Wales Lancers. Col. Ward is arranging for a detachment of these troops to take part in the cavalry display with the 6th Dragoons. The Lancers will also compete for the Empire Gold Medal, a prize open to competitors from the colonial forces.

DURING a sham fight at Mirande, in France, recently, a number of loaded cartridges were fired apparently at the colonel in command. The officer heard several bullets whiz past his head, and immediately ordered the "cease fire" to be sounded. The men's ammunition was verified on the spot, but without result. The authorities appear convinced, however, that loaded cartridges were fired.

THE Prince's Club at Colombo has been started at the premises close to the Havelock Race-course, and it has been resolved that the entrance fee for members, until the sum of R30,000 has been raised by debentures, shall be R 50 and that each member shall, in addition, take two debentures of R 50 each. The object of the Club is to combine all kinds of games, such as tennis, croquet, badminton, skittles, and gymkhanas, as well as to promote social intercourse.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of all Staff officers on the General or Personal Staff holding the appointments of deputy-assistant adjutant-general, military secretary, aide-de-camp, brigade-major, district, brigade, or garrison adjutant, whether on the cadre of a unit or not, wearing the frock coat described in the Army Orders of 1897, and cocked hat as for colonel on the Staff. For officers on the General Staff the plume will be as for colonel on the Staff, but six inches in lengh; for officers on the Personal Staff as for aide-de-camp to the Queen.

MR. FIELDING, in his Budget statement before the Dominion House of Commons, after estimating the surplus for last year at 1,720,000 dols. and for the current year at 4,600,000 dols. and referring to the prosperous state of trade, dealt at considerable length with the tariff question, and said the chief reason why the effect of the preferential tariff on the trade with the mother country had not been greater was that British manufacturers were too busy to study the Canadian market. The Government did not propose to make any changes in the tariff this session.

A REPORT from Buda-Pesth, based apparently on authoritative information, states that it has been decided to introduce two new guns into the Austro-Hungarian Army—a quick-firing gun and a field howitzer, the calibre of both being between 7·5 and 7·8 centimetres. They will be made of improved steel bronze, of which the present artillery is composed. The change will require an outlay of 40,000,000 florins, spread over several years, and a comparatively small sum is to be demanded from the next delegations, the voting of which would imply the adoption of the War Office proposals in principle.

AN old fort that formed part of the fortifications of the naval port of Portsmouth about 200 years ago has just been discovered on Portsea Island. A few days ago it was noticed that the railway embankment had subsided, and an exmination showed that just below the surface was the roof of a building. It turned out to be a fort, with embrasures and underground corridors, the roof which was of immense strength. When constructed is was evidently partly concealed by earthworks and, with other similar forts close by, commanded Langston Harbour and the land approaches to the island. The existence of such a place had been forgotten. It is in a fairly good state of preservation, but will now most likely be filled up.

GREAT dissatisfaction is expressed throughout Canada at the action of the Imperial Government in receding at the last moment from the plan of joint ownership of the Pacific Cable. In the Dominion Senate on April 28, Sir M. Bowell attributed this change of attitude to the influence of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and severely reflected on the conduct of the home officials. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, and Mr. Mills, Minister of Justice, endorsed Sir M. Bowell's criticisms. Many of the Canadian newspapers express indignation, and assert that the Imperial Government is playing into the hands of the cable monopolists and making a fatal mistake.

AN Ottawa telegram from the correspondent of the "Times," dated May 1, says:—The Government has been advised that the imperial subsidy to the Pacific Cable project will not exceed 20,000*l*. annually. Ministerial papers say that Great Britain's withdrawal from the co-partnership arrangement with the colonies virtually kills the project. Canada agreed to become partner as evidence of the willingness of the Dominion to make a further contribution to imperial unity, not with an idea of financial gain, although it is believed that eventually the investment would have been a paying one. Hence the decision of the mother country has created the profoundest disappointment throughout Canada.

LORD WOLSELEY has issued an important memorandum as to soldiers singing in church choirs. A district order at Portsmouth states that it had been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that a practice had been growing in recent years of allowing soldiers or band boys who sing in choirs to wear cassocks and surplices over their uniforms. While desirous that every encouragement should be given to soldiers to take a practical interest in the church they attend by singing in the choir, Lord Wolseley cannot approve of the custom under which a soldier at parade service covers his uniform with a surplice or other non-military garment, and he directs that the practice referred to shall be discontinued.

Two hundred years ago Cyrano de Bergerac appears to have anticipated in his writings one of the most important inventions of modern times—the electric light; although, of course, he could not have known of it. Still, however, the coincidence is interesting. He says, "The old landlord brought in crystals full of glowworms to light the parlour, but seeing those fiery little insects lose much of their light when they are not fresh gathered, these, which were ten days old, had hardly any at all. My spirit stayed not until the company should complain of it, but went up to his chamber and came immediately back again with two bowls of fire so sparkling that all wondered he burnt not his fingers. 'These incombustible tapers,' said he, 'will serve us better than your wick of worms. They are rays of the sun which I have purged from their heats; otherwise the corrosive quality of their fire would have dazzled and offended your eyes. I have fixed their light and inclosed it within these transparent bowls.'"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND THE FILIPINOS.

OFFER OF A MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The United States Government have offered the Filipinos a government similar to the one established in Cuba, having a military character until the country is settled.

SERIOUS STRIKE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Serious strike riots have taken place at Riga, where the troops were called out and fired on the strikers, several of whom were shot dead and twelve wounded.

THE PORTE AND THE NILE CONVENTION.

MAY 23.

The Porte has instructed its Ambassadors in London and Paris to present a written protest against the Nile Convention interfering with Turkish rights on the Tripoli hinterland.

ANOTHER STEAMER ASHORE.

The steamer Kaisow bound to China has gone ashore on Lundy Island, off the Devonshire coast.

THE HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The Honours List will be made available here on the usual conditions on the evening of 2nd June, for publication on the morning of the 3rd June.

A CYCLONIC STORM.

INTERRUPTION OF THE WIRES.

A cyclonic storm occurred here about seven, last night, interrupting the whole of the wires between Cawnpore and Allahabad. Communication was only restored this morning, hence the delay in the delivery of the Mining Rules telegram forwarded to you last evening, which got as far as Lahore in good time.

CANTONMENT RULES.

It has been decided to make the Cantonment Rules which are about to issue applicable in their entirety to every cantonment in British India, both large and small. Thereafter as experience is gained of their working, the advisability will be considered by the Government of India of exempting particular cantonments in Madras and elsewhere, as may be found desirable.

THE NEW MINING RULES.

*SIMLA, MAY 22.

The revised mining rules are issued to-day. They are somewhat lengthy, and the following are the main points :—

As before the rules are grouped under headings of exploring licenses, prospecting licenses, and mining leases, the rights conferred in each case descending in case of death to the lessee's legal representatives.

Exploring licenses authorise the licensee to search for minerals of all description, including mineral oil, but not to mine or quarry, though he may turn up to such depth as the Collector may sanction, subject to such conditions as the Collector may impose as to surface of unoccupied land or with consent of occupier of that land which Government has granted for agricultural purposes, reserving only the right to minerals.

Exploring licenses will be granted by the local Government and will run in the first instance for one year, but may be renewed for a further similar period by the same authority. Exploring licenses cannot be assigned, nor can the right thereunder be transferred without the assent of the local Government. No limit of area is fixed in case of exploring licenses, and it is stated that the surface of unoccupied and unreserved land, which is the property of Government, may be freely searched without license. Royalty, however, is payable to Government on the value of all precious stones removed by an explorer, whether he has taken out a license or not.

For licensed explorers this royalty will be at such rate, not exceeding fifteen per cent, as may be fixed in the license, the unlicensed explorers paying full fifteen per cent., the failure to report finds entailing forfeiture of license. Exploring licenses give no exclusive or preferential rights, but Government undertake to pay due regard to operations which have been conducted in considering rival claims to subsequent grant of prospecting license or mining lease.

Prospecting licenses confer on licensee the sole right, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away any mineral or mineral oil specified in license, and lying or being within, under or throughout land specified in license. Discretion in regard to granting of prospecting licenses is left in the hands of the Collector of the district, and ultimately with the local Government. Prospecting licenses will be granted for one year in the first instance, with power to the Collector to renew it for a further term not exceeding two years, where the licensee has been prevented from completing his search by causes other than his own fault. No limit as to the size of area, to which a prospecting license applies, is stated, the matter being apparently left to the local Government to decide on its merits in each case, but boundaries have to be exactly defined, and the rules state a moderate rent, not exceeding one rupee per acre, shall be paid for the land covered by the license. The rules add that licensee shall pay royalty at a rate not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the value on all precious stones removed, and at the same rates, as in case of mining leases, where other minerals are concerned above such quantity as the Collector, subject to the orders of the local Government, may allow to be taken free for experiment. The grant of prospecting lease entitles the leasee to the first refusal of mining lease over the ground in question provided he applies for the same on or before the determination of his lease. Neither prospecting licenses nor the right under them can be transferred without the consent of the local Government. Both exploring and prospecting licenses only apply to Government land, and no occupied land may be entered without the consent of the occupier.

Mining leases will be granted at the discretion of the local Government over one or more blocks, each not exceeding in extent the area permitted for the particular mineral concerned, but no condition is made as to the location of these grants, provision only being added that the total area held by a lessee shall not exceed ten square miles. The previous sanction, too, of the Governor-General in Council is required for blocks the length of which exceeds four times their breadth. The term for which a mining lease is granted shall not exceed thirty years, and no covenant for renewal shall be inserted without the Governor-General in Council's sanction. Neither mining leases, nor rights under them can be transferred without previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The lessee must commence operations within two years, and carry them on to the satisfaction of the local Government, and must furnish all information desired which, however, will be kept confidential, any default entailing forfeiture of the lease. These rules do not apply to leases of mines for precious stones, which will be given at the discretion only of the Governor-General in Council, but otherwise under similar conditions. The maximum area for mining leases are in the case of coal two square miles ; oil, one square mile; gold or silver, one-quarter of a square mile ; metals, one-half of a square mile ; and precious stones such area as the Government of India may decide upon its merits in each case.

The surface rent is also payable to Government per acre for mining leases at a rate leviable under revenue or rent law obtaining in the area concerned, or failing this at a rate fixed by agreement subject to the maximum of one rupee per acre, and with minimum, in case of coal, of four annas ; oil, one rupee ; gold or silver, one rupee ; iron, one anna ; other metals, one rupee each per acre. Royalties payable under mining leases and prospecting licenses are in case of coal exclusive of dust, and coal used on the works, one anna per ton ; oil, eight annas per forty gallons or five per cent. on gross *ad valorem* value ; gold or silver, seven and a-half per cent. on net profits of each year taken separately ; iron, half an anna per ton of ironstone; copper, tin, lead and other metals, two and a-half per cent. on sale value at pit's mouth or on surface of dressed ore or metal convertible at option of lessee to equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term ; precious stones, thirty per cent. on the net profits of each year taken separately.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be held this year on the 14th August. Pictures should reach the Town Hall by the 5th August. Prizes are given by the Viceroy for the best picture in the exhibition ; by Lady Curzon for a series of six photographs taken in India ; by Sir Mackworth Young for a picture in oils ; by the Society for second ditto ; by Sir William Lockhart for a picture by an officer in the army, with another prize for picture by a Warrant Non-Commissioned officer or soldier ; by the Society for water colour ; by Colonel Gardiner for three water colour sketches from nature ; by Mr. Dawkins for the best water colour of an Indian subject ; by the Society second prize for water colour ; by Lady Mackworth Young for a best picture by a lady ; by Sir Edwin Collen for a picture by a member of the Native Army. Mr. Rivaz gives a prize for a monocrome, and Mr. Raleigh for a picture of Simla scenery ; the Society for a oil portrait, with another for water colour portrait ; Mr. Fillingham for an original picture of animal life ; Mr. Upcott for the best single photograph ; Messrs. Kellner for a still life picture ; while the Society gives two prizes open to native artists only.

THE WEEK'S PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague returns for the week ending 20th May show a further great reduction in the mortality total for the whole of India, they having fallen from 1,236 in the previous week to 953 this week. In Bombay city the mortality has fallen from 323 to 221, Karachi city from 181 to 96, and the rest of Bombay Presidency from 587 to 560. Madras Presidency has decreased from 10 to 2 ; the Punjab from 9 to 5 ; Mysore State from 51 to 40; Calcutta from 60 to 23 ; Howrah District from fourteen to one death ; while the Hooghly District and the 24-Pergunnahs return one death each. The latter, however, was only suspected plague. Hyderabad State returns three deaths against one in the previous week.

* Delayed in transmission by cyclonic disturbance of the wires in Northern India.

DEARTH OF CANDIDATES FOR ADJUTANCY APPOINTMENTS.

RELAXATION OF RULES.

SIMLA, MAY 23.

With a view to meeting the present dearth of candidates for the Artillery Militia and Artillery Volunteer Adjutancies, of which no less than eighteen will become vacant this year, orders are issued relaxing the rules for these appointments, which may henceforth be held by R. A. Captains and Lieutenants who have not qualified for promotion to the next higher rank, also by officers of the Garrison Artillery, who may be reappointed for a second term of five years.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE CAVALRY HORSE RUNS.

An experiment is to be tried of establishing Native Cavalry Horse Runs in different parts of India with a view to meeting the difficulty silladar regiments experience in procuring suitable country-bred remounts at moderate price. The arrangement is an extension of the system, which is not worked badly upon the whole, by which some regiments have already reared country-bred stock at their own stations upon a small scale.

A beginning is being made by reserving 7,500 acres on the New Chenab Canal, which will be taken up by the 10th, 12th, 13th, 17th, and 18th Bengal Cavalry, five regiments of the Punjab Command being thus provided with runs. Similar arrangements are expected to be made hereafter in connection with the Bengal Command.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLYING TIMBER.

Improved arrangements are being made for keeping the Forest Department in touch with the Indian State Railways as regards requirements of the latter for timber, and a Public Works Department Circular has been issued to the local Governments suggesting that timber sleepers and fuel for use of the State Railways should be obtained as far as practicable from the Forest Department.

SIMLA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Fine weather greeted the first day of the Simla races, though at the close a dust storm rose after the last race. There was a fair attendance. The following were the results :—

JAKKO STAKES.

Major Turner's Talkover	1
Mr Smith's Gaythorne	2
Maharajah of Patiala's Dustpan	3

Won by a length.

TRIAL STAKES.

Major Little's Masoor	1
Maharajah of Patiala's Red Rover	2
Lala Mohan's Baboogarh	3

A close finish. Seven started.

CLUB STAKES.

Mr Turnbull's General and Captain Marker's Viva	dead heat
Mr Smith's Orator	3

Five started.

ELYSIUM STAKES.

Mr Otto's Fuchs	1
Maharajah of Patiala's Mite	2
Sir Pertab Singh's Little Snip	3

Won easily.

CURSON PLATE.

Mr S J's Squint	1
Mr Cavendish's Bairn and Rougement	dead heat

Won by a length. Eight Started.

POLO SCURRY.

Major Little's Masoor	1
Major Turner's Talkover	2
Major Geldard's Jerry	3
Earl of Suffolk's Roger	4

Eight started. Won by half-a-length.

THE AGRA OCTROI CASE.

THE LOWER COURT.

AGRA, MAY 23.

The Agra Octroi case, which is of great importance alike to traders and municipalities all over India and which was discussed at the last meeting of the N.-W. P. Legislative Council, has come up before the District Judge for revision of the lower Court on the application of the Municipal Board of Agra. Mr. Chaubey Tara Chand, Government Pleader, represented the Municipality, and Mr. Percy Ball, Advocate of the High Court, appeared for the accused, Mola Bux and Mohamed Ismail, both well known local merchants.

The substance of the judgment is that the Municipal Board brought a charge under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code against Mola Bux and Mohamed Ismail for importing, at different times, Rs. 7,290 worth of American cigarettes, but they only paid duty on Rs. 799 worth and got in the rest through the octroi posts by deceitfully representing them to be goods of lower value. The Secretary of the Board stated that he had discovered that the cigarettes in question had been imported without paying duty, but at the Magisterial enquiry there was not a single word put forward in support of this allegation. It is obvious the smuggling of goods into a municipality without paying octroi dues is not an offence under sections 415 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code, unless there has been deliberate misrepresentation which has induced some persons to allow goods to pass free on which duty was payable.

The facts, as stated by the Secretary, simply amounted to an evasion of the octroi duty, which is punishable under the Municipal rules with a fine of Rs. 50 or thereabouts. The Deputy Magistrate ought not to have issued a process under section 417, and as there is not a tittle of evidence on record to show that the accused did deceive anyone as alleged, it is not too much to say that the institution of this prosecution was wholly unjustifiable.

Ultimately the Deputy Magistrate dismissed the charge on the grounds that the cigarettes being sea-borne goods, which have paid customs duty, were under the orders of the Government of India not liable to taxation. This finding the Board challenges, but the District Judge does not see that he is called upon to go into the question afresh. The accused were not charged before the Deputy Magistrate under the Municipal rule with evading payment of octroi duty, but with cheating, as from the very first there was nothing to support the charge of cheating and that is a charge in respect of which the Judge was to order further inquiry. He had no alternative but to reject the applications.

The judgment concludes : "If the Municipality is of opinion that the accused have infringed some bye-law relating to octroi, let it charge them accordingly, quoting the bye-law. The accused would then be in a position to question the legality of the Municipal claim.

"The case would probably be a summons case, and if the Magistrate acquitted them on the same grounds on which he has in this case, this Court would have no jurisdiction to interfere. The final application is rejected."

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

GENERAL MEETING.

POONA, MAY 23.

At the general meeting of the Poona Polo Tournament it was decided to hold a Junior Polo Tournament under the following conditions, to take place in Poona or Kirkee on the 4th September and following days, open to four players, of whom not more than one must have played in any of the first-class tournaments or any championship, the four players to belong to the same Regimental Club or Native State. In the case of Staff Corps regiments not more than one native per team is allowed. Under the previous conditions as to first-class tournaments, the Native States are excepted, who are allowed to play four natives. Each team is limited to 12 ponies, who are the property of a regiment or team. Play to last 25 minutes, in five periods of five minutes each. Entries Rs. 60, Rs. 40, to Rs. 80 upwards. A silver cup for the winning team. Entries to close on 20th August.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAHA BODHI SOCIETY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The 2443rd anniversary of Buddhas Nirvana will be celebrated on the 25th instant by the Dhikkhus of Mahabodhi Society in Budhgaya Kusinara, Calcutta. All Buddhists and their sympathisers should spend the day in charity-loving kindness.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING AT PALGHUR.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE.

THE Railway police at Palghur have succeeded in arresting half-a-dozen persons in connection with the derailment of the up-Wadhwan train near that station. Official accounts of the capture of the culprits have not reached Bombay, but it appears from inquiries that out of these persons four are the actual perpetrators of the dastardly deed, and the rest are indirectly connected with them. The circumstances which led to their arrest are peculiar. Several sepoys of the Railway police had been sent to villages surrounding the scene of accident to make inquiries in regard to the outrage. It so happened that while one of the sepoys was loitering about in a village in plain clothes he overheard a conversation between two women, in which one of them is stated to have given out that previous to the accident a man had called upon the gatewoman of that place and got a spanner from her. On this clue the policeman went to the gatewoman, who admitted the fact of her having given a spanner to a man. The woman was then taken to Police Inspector Maneckshaw, and on the strength of the statements made by her as well as proceeding upon other information that came to light in the course of further inquiries, the culprits were arrested. It is stated that these persons have made their statements before the police. Mr. Clabby, Superintendent of the Railway Police, has gone to Palghur in connection with these arrests.

Three more are suspected in the deed, and further enquiries are in progress. All the arrested persons are kept in police custody at Palghur.

THE RAILWAY SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

ON Friday last several leading gentlemen, including a large number of native merchants, met at the chambers of the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, for the purpose of considering the situation created by the signallers' strike. In the course of the conference it transpired that strong feeling was prevailing in the native community at the uncompromising attitude assumed by the G. I. P. Railway Company officers. It seems to be felt that there is some measure of reality in the grievances of the men, and the Company was not quite justified in so utterly refusing to consider them. It was true that the men were, perhaps, misguided in not consenting to have a conference unless within the time of which they gave notice. But in the case of the guards' strike no notice was given at all still the Company were not quite so unrelenting. In the native community it seemed that there was a disposition in certain quarters to ascribe this difference of treatment to the racial element. Authentic information was laid before the meeting, which tended to show that the Company were not so successful in working the line as was reported in some papers. A strong point was made of the circumstance, that as the G. I. P. Railway Company is a guaranteed one, it is fighting the battle, not at their own expense, but that of the Indian taxpayers, who will have to make up the deficit caused in the guaranteed interest by the heavy losses which the Company must be suffering through their determination to crush the strikers. In the end it was thought that for humanitarian, if for no other reasons, a fund in aid of the strikers should be raised. Over Rs. 2,500 were subscribed on the spot and an equal sum was subscribed the next day. It is thought that within a day or two the amount will run up to Rs. 10,000. Eventually it is proposed to appeal to the public for subscription.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

NEW PLAY AT THE GARRICK.

LATEST OPERATIC ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

THE Exhibition of the Royal Academy is so essentially a popular one—appealing, that is, more particularly to the liker of pictures that interest him or her, rather than to the connoisseur—that one cannot help, in making a first survey of any particular year's picture-collection, taking the popular or merely human view of the thing, and asking oneself How is this year's exhibition provided with paintings that are calculated to attract the popular suffrage, or how far is it well-off, to use the current phrase, in "pictures of the year"? The answer that one equally cannot fail to come to, after one has gone round the galleries, is that, in the element of popular attractiveness, this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy is quite singularly barren, and shows a falling-off from its immediate predecessors. No one has arisen to take either of the places that were so long and so worthily held by the late Lord Leighton and the late Sir John Millais, whose works gave their centres to walls, and were recognised milestones along the course of one's progress through the Academy. Many accustomed painters of "pictures of the year" are represented slightly or not at all at the Academy this particular year. Mr. Stanhope A. Forbes, whose work is usually one of the features of the exhibition upon which one can most solidly count and rely, exhibits nothing at all this year. Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, usually good for a big subject picture and a little one of a popular nature, exhibits this year only the portrait of a girl—Miss Molly Rickman, a pleasant piece of painting firmly and interestingly handled. So only does Mr. Frank Dicksee, upon whom we are accustomed to depend for something in the way of subject pictures. Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, once an unfailing producer of "pictures of the year," has nothing but portraits—very good portraits be it understood—in this year's exhibition. Mr. J. S. Sargent has a series of portraits of extraordinary technical qualities, but nothing in the present exhibition quite so popularly striking as some things that he has previously exhibited ; indeed, Mr. Sargent's most interesting portrait of this year is to be found in the New Gallery, and not in the Academy at all.

Really, judging it by the contents both of the New Gallery and of the Royal Academy, English painting would seem to have lapsed—for the time being only, one hopes—into a condition of apathy, to have broken very little fresh ground at all this year, and for the most part to have resigned itself quite contentedly to doing over again, not quite so well, what it had previously done. Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, for instance, is this year decidedly disappointing in comparison with some of his recent achievements. The successive "Richard III.," "Play Scene in Hamlet," and "King Lear," had led us to expect that a Shakespearean picture by Mr. Abbey was to be one of the features to which we were entitled to look forward in the yearly exhibition of the Academy. There are, of course, pictorial qualities to be found in the paintings that he shows this year, but one feels in them a certain lack of that concentrated essence of human interest that has distinguished some of his previous efforts. "Oh, Mistress Mine, where are you roaming ?" (No. 289) gives us a stone alley between Italian vineyards ; a passionate youth in crimson robes wearing a scarlet skullcap, is holding a not uninterested lady's hand ; in the middle distance a hooded figure makes music upon a theorbo ; there are, as background, a daffodil sky, blue hills and pink almond blossoms. It is all very pretty, but there is a lack of concentration and precision about it—the figures are rather muffled than clothed in their voluminous draperies. Vaguely amorous only is also No. 255, "Who is Sylvia ? what is she, that all the swains commend her ?" A fair lady in white and red descends a richly-carpeted staircase in a building of the Italian Renaissance ; her admirers await her with lowly adoration or throng upon her heels ; there would be a good deal to be grateful for in the picture if Mr. Abbey had not previously given us very much better things.

In "The Garden of Armida" the Hon. John Collier has drawn an ancient tale in a new guise. Mr. Collier gives us the tempted young man and the tempting woman in the spirit of our century and of the last years of the century. For the modern Young Man is here, facing us, standing in the Enchanted Garden under the trees whose boughs are hung with Chinese lanterns. He wears modern evening dress, as do the enchantresses who hover around him to detain him. The whole scene is of the present day. One lightly places her hands upon his shoulders ; another has filled a glass with red wine, which she hands him ; a third lifts her glass high in the air, to join him in the toast. The table has been spread in the garden under the trees, the soft candle-light falling upon it and on the roses and on the silver ornaments. A stronger light illuminates the face of the young man himself. As you look at the face you see from its expression that the moment is one of resolution taken, and perhaps just a little repented of. For, in front of him, facing him, in the foreground of the picture, the arch-sorceress herself is seen, the lamplight falling on her flame-coloured dress on the beautiful lines of arm and throat and shoulder, and on the rich coils of her hair of copper red.

Mr. G. D. Leslie's "Ancient Highway" is a pleasing enough representation of Abingdon Bridge. The bridge, with its many arches, crosses nearly the whole canvas, and its massive masonry seen in the warm afternoon light, is repeated again in the sliding tide. Willows and underwood grow low by the bank, a peasant on a sturdy horse is seen over the parapet, at the start of the bridge is a riverside inn. A strikingly decorative piece is Mr. Arthur Hacker's "Drone." The theme is a lady in semi-modern attire, in a garden of foxgloves. The canvas is a happy example of study seriously, and even lovingly, bestowed on a subject worthy of choice. The undergrowth of the wild garden is finely touched, and whatever "mystery" there may be to "pluck out" in the heart of the foxglove has been found by Mr. Hacker. In "The Skating Days of Old Brabant" (Seventeenth Century), Mr. G. H. Boughton has reproduced the Netherland life of two centuries ago. The scene is a winte one, and outside the city walls the broad tract of frozen water has the gleam and the surface of ice upon it. The snow lies lightly here and there. In the back ground are the high-pitched roofs of the town, covered with snow, and the towers and gateways of the city walls. It is afternoon, and a gay party of men and girls are skimming, about on the ice or pushing sledge chairs in front of them, or talking comfortably in groups. The scene is very natural and Dutch-like.

The culminating ceremony, outside St. Paul's Cathedral, of the year before last's Jubilee, is the theme of no less than three elaborate canvasses in this year's Academy. "St. Paul's ; the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, for the Guildhall Art Gallery" (No. 105), by Mr. Andrew C. Gow, gives us the impression that everything that could possibly be shiny was upon that occasion very shiny indeed ; everything that could be red was intensely red ; everything that could be white, glaringly white ; and that St. Paul's itself was blacker than we had previously imagined it to be. But in No. 273 "God save the Queen," by Mr. John Charlton, in which the same scene is treated from a slightly different point of view, this second artist seems to have arrived at very much the same conclusions upon the subject as Mr. Gow. Some fresh light is shed upon the theme by No. 888 "The Diamond Jubilee Service," by Sig. Gennaro D'Amato ; in this picture the broad effect of the whole scene is better arrived at by the Italian painter than by either of the Englishmen—the effect of sunlight is more truthfully understood and depicted. The two pictures by Mr. Talbot Hughes, are very different in subject matter, but both are equally successful in treatment.

Full orchestral rehearsals for the opera season started on the 4th instant at Covent Garden, where Messrs. Barker's workpeople are now putting the finishing touches to the new smoking room, and where the stage electric installation is already complete. The changes in the band this year are not so numerous as at one time seemed likely. The directors very properly insisted upon having the first call upon the players, in order to put a stop to the inconvenience which has been felt for several years of finding important operatic rehearsals and performances postponed because they clashed with a Philharmonic, or some other concert. The Philharmonic concerts are only seven a year, whereas at the opera 67 performances are guaranteed during the summer season only, so that the opera directors thought they had a right to be considered. Most of the orchestra agreed, while the places of a few others have been filled by leading members of M. Flon's band from La Monnaie, Brussel, who play much the same repertory. The only American player engaged is Mr. Grau's chef d'attaque at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and he is said to be a fine soloist. The harpist also comes from New York, but he is Mr. John Cheshire, well-known English performer. For the German performances most of the choir come either from Germany or Brussels, so here again there will be no need for extra rehearsals. We have already announced the company and repertory for the opening week and the season generally. The revival of "Fidelio" is, however, postponed till next season, and we are unlikely to see "Hansel and Gretel." which is scarcely suited to so large a stage.

The new opera smoking room is a pretty apartment of glass, wood, and iron, and as it is pierced with doors all round, there will be plenty of ventilation. This, and the ladies' saloon, will be lit by electricity. Otherwise the lighting of the auditorium remains as it was, at any rate till next year, when gas will be finally abolished. The Royal box and Royal anterooms and staircase have been redecorated, and the stalls have been renovated. Also, not before it was necessary, Messrs. Doulton have completely reorganized the sanitation of the cloak rooms. On the stage there is a tasteful double curtain for act drop ; and extra stage hands have been engaged in the hope of much curtailing the entr'actes, a reform which will probably be better appreciated by the gallery than by the oldfashioned and more aristocratic subscribers. The great reform which has been effected is, however, in the electric lighting of the stage, where no gas will be used. The so-called "switch board" designed by Mr. Wingfield Bowles is the largest of its sort in Europe, and resembles in fact the signal box at a busy railway terminus. There are hundreds of huge taps, the handles painted white, yellow, red, or blue (to represent the colours they throw), and marked "floats," "wings," "battens," and so forth. Incandescent lamps above them show the effect of these colours which of course are frequently bleaded, but otherwise the operator is in a sort of engine room pulling at these brass taps as at the knobs of a gigantic organ and relying for his "cues" upon his own experience and the signals of the stage manager and of a look-out man who is perched in a species of prompt box. Although the matter is simplified as possible, the man who thus has from his box to work about 3,000 lamps of various colours and in every part of the stage may be forgiven if at first there is an occasional hitch, although we are bound to say the officials are very confident of successful results.

Madame Melba only paid a very brief visit to London, and left on Monday for Paris. She will be back at the end of the month, and will sing at least ten times this season. Mr. Maurice Grau, who has been spending a few days well earned holiday in his Paris home, is here, and so is Mdlle. Febea Strakosch M. Jean de Reszke Madam Litvinne and Madame Patti are expected soon and Madame Nordica will be here next week. Miss Susan Strong has been added to the company.

The London Musical Festival, which will occupy Queen's Hall every afternoon and evening next week has for its special feature the reappearance of M. Paderewski on Tuesday night the production of Father Perosi's three oratorios severally on Wednesday afternoon Thursday night and Friday afternoon and a Wagner and other concert by the combined Lamoureux and Queen's Hall bands on Saturday afternoon, Lady Halle M. de Pachmann M. Ysaye and Mdlle. Kleeberg are also engaged and we have already announced details. The experiment of giving eleven concerts in one week at the outset of the busy musical season is a bold one but it is being carried out by Mr. Robert Newman in a characteristically enterprising manner.

The theatre-going public owes to Mr. Louis N. Parker and Mr. Murry Carson so many pleasant and delightful moments that it seems hard to begrudge them a little praise for their latest, or, at any rate, their most recently produced piece at the Garrick Theatre. But the authors of "Change Alley" have themselves set up a standard by which their work is to be measured, and there is no gainsaying the fact that, judged thereby, last week's production at the Garrick falls distinctly short of what it should be. On the programme figures the announcement that the drama is composed of "episodes in the Life of Christopher Heartright, Esquire, who grew suddenly rich and suddenly poor and ended with the Gain of both Fortune and Love." Now had these episodes been welded into a solid and harmonious whole been bound together by a common purpose or given orderly and direct sequence there would be no grounds for complaint.

Two features of the production are to be specially noted ; the first the moving scene in, Change Alley, with its excited crowd of frenzied speculators, its noise and furious din, and the coming and going of despairing investors who have seen all their savings swept away by the irresistible current of fraud and deception. The picture has been painted for us by E. M. Ward, and will be found reproduced with wonderful exactitude on the Garrick stage. The second feature is the performance of Mr. Murray Carson as "Hundred-and-One," an old sailor in the service of Christopher. In respect of make-up, gait, voice and manner, the portrait is simply marvellously true, and at once stamps Mr. Carson as one of our best character actors. Nothing indeed could be finer than the art with which the tenderness of the old man for his young master and the humour and the passion of the part were brought into evidence.

Frank, cheery, and buoyant, Mr. Fred Terry made the most of the part of the hero, while, as the heroine, Miss Julia Neilson exhibited genuine feeling and womanliness. Celia, however, is drawn as little better than an "ingenue" ; and, if anything, Miss Neilson's artillery proved a trifle too powerful for such a "role." Mr. John Beauchamp, Mr. Charles Goodhart, Mr. James Welch, Mr. J. H. Barnes, and Mrs. Lewis Waller, all rendered conspicuous service ; but a general tendency to shout, carried to an altogether unnecessary pitch of excess by Mr. Robert Loraine, was only too apparent throughout the evening. Clad in a diaphanous robe, Mrs. Tree spoke with accustomed grace a prologue, specially written for the occasion and received with great goodwill by the audience.

Admirers of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree—and they are many—will be interested to know that she has acquired the English rights in the French play, "Madame De La Vallette," by emile Moreau, part author, with Sardou, of the well-known Napoleonic comedy. "Madame sans-Gene." The play is at present running successfully at the Paris Vaudeville, even though Mdme. Rejane, who made a great impression in the title-part on the first night, had almost immediately to retire from the cast owing to illness. The play is founded on an historical incident in the days of Louis XVIII. Count La Vallette joined the banner of Napoleon on hisescape from elba in 1815, and, when Louis came to the throne, he was arrested and sentenced to death. But he escaped from prison by changing clothes with his wife, who came to visit him. The incident has provided material for what is described as an interesting and exciting drama, which we may hope to see directly. Mr. Tree has secured a suitable theatre for his wife in which to produce her play.

The jubilee of Herr Joachim, which has just been celebrated in Berlin with such enthusiasm, is a well earned tribute to a great artist who has never stooped to any of the various forms of advertisement. To Mendelssohn must be given the credit of having foreseen the fame that would one day come to the little boy violinist who came to him at the age of nine years. The ceremony in Berlin was unique in the annals of musical history. Nevertheless, Joachim has never been in any way emotional, nor as he caused emotion, save that which is purely intellectual. His grave, classic manner, his noble and dignified presence, make it difficult to believe that he sprang from peasant stock. His aim has ever been the highest, and his love for his art and his instrument is so sincere that while he has taught, or rather completed the musical education of, hundreds of violinists, he has never accepted one penny in payment. Of late years his intonation has not always been faultless ; increasing years may have made his hearing less exact than it was. But he remains, in his own sphere, the king of violinists ; and when the musical history of the present century shall come to be written he will stand out as a strong, unique, and dominant personality.

QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

To-day being the anniversary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress' birthday, Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, has issued a garrison order directing the troops to be in position at 6-30 a.m. on the ground on the Back Bay side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, between the Wodehouse Bridge and Back Bay Baths. The men of the Royal Navy, by consent of the Senior Naval Officer, will attend, and will be in action on the right of the line. They will fire the salute. The other troops will line up in the following order and fire the "feu-de-joie" : 1st Norfolk Regiment, 21st Bombay Infantry, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and Royal Artillery. The troops will parade in review order, summer clothing.

A special service of thanksgiving will be held in St. Thomas' Cathedral this evening, at 6 o'clock, on the occasion of the 81st birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, the Mutawallis and Pesh Imams of all the mosques in Bombay have been requested to offer prayers for the long life and prosperity on her Majesty the Queen-Empress' eighty-first birthday. The whole of the community, therefore, will hold prayer meetings in various mosques throughout the city, to-day, and offer prayers for her Majesty's long life and prosperity.

Thanksgiving prayers for the long life of her Gracious Majesty the Queen by the Hindus will be offered this afternoon, at 5 p.m., in the Daivadnya Health Camps, Nos. 1 and 2, on the Kennedy Sea Face, between the Churney and Marine Lines stations, next to the Hindu Gymkhana, where the Hindu public are invited to attend. The Aryan Social Union will hold a prayer meeting at the Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, at 3-30 p.m., to-day, when some addresses will also be delivered. At the Laxminarayen Hindu Temple, at Gowalia Tank, Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal has made arrangements for a Hari Kirtan and prayers for her Majesty's long life and happiness.

Arrangements have been made on behalf of the Hindu community of Bombay to duly celebrate Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday to-day. There will be (1) a *Hari-Kirtan* at the Madhav Baug Temple at 4 p.m., where prayers will be offered for her Majesty's long life and prosperity and (2) a public meeting of the Hindu community near the Queen's Statue, Esplanade, at 6 p.m. It is intended to illuminate the enclosure near the statue, and place chairs to accommodate a large concourse of people, in a portion of the road in front, which will be raised off for the purpose. Mr. Tribhuvandas M. Nathubhoy will preside, and the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra will address the meeting. Marathi and Guzerati songs specially composed for the occasion will be sung, and the statue will be garlanded. All members of the Hindu community are requested to attend at both the places.

Special service will be held in the Jacob Sassoon Fort Synagogue, this evening, in commemoration of Her Majesty's 81st birthday.

Prayer meetings will be held and jussan ceremonies performed, to-day, at the Wadia fire-temple, the Bhagaria fire-temple, the Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee fire-temple, at the Ranjee fire-temple, in Grand Road, &c.

In connection with the 81st anniversary of her Majesty the Queen-Empress' birthday a commemoration service will be conducted by Bishop Thoburn at the Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, to-day, at 6 p.m.

A telegram from Navsari states :—Mr. Behramji Nusserwanji Servai has arranged to hold a public *Jasan* to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Atash Behram at Navsari in honour of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The timely suggestion made by Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff to the Hindu community in connection with the eighty-first birth day of her Majesty the Queen, was spontaneously taken up by Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai and a few friends, Messrs. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai, Manmohandas Ramjee Hora, S. D. Khote, and Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff convened a preliminary meeting of some leading members of the different Hindu communities at the house of the late Mr. Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Girgaum, on Sunday last to consider the question of celebrating H. M.'s next birthday by the Hindu community. In the absence of Mr. Tribhowandas, who was unavoidably absent owing to the loss of his youngest child at Matheran on the previous day, Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya was voted to the chair, and amongst others the following resolutions were passed :—A prayer meeting be held at Madhav Bag, at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, May 24th, where arrangements should be made to hold a *Kirtan*, and then a meeting be held at 6 p.m., near the Queen's Statue, to celebrate the 81st birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy to preside at the meeting near the Queen's Statue, and the Hon Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna be requested to address the meeting. The meeting dissolved after passing some formal resolutions and appointing Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji Hora, S. D. Khote, and D. G Padhye to arrange all the details.

BRAZIL'S RELATIONS WITH BRITISH INDIA.

IT may not be generally known what an important part the United States of Brazil play in the commerce of India with Europe and America. To show this more distinctly, the following statement from the Trade Returns will prove of interest. Thirty-one countries of these two Continents were engaged in trade with British India during the official year 1897-8, this being the latest period for which detailed statistics are available. Particulars, which include imports as well as exports of merchandise only, are as follows regarding the East Indian commerce with these several countries of the occident :—

		Rs.
1.	United Kingdom	768,200,000
2.	Germany	96,200,000
3.	United States of America	73,100,000
4.	France	65,300,000
5.	Belgium	53,200,000
6.	Austria-Hungary	42,500,000
7.	Italy	32,000,000
8.	Russia	22,900,000
9.	U. S. of Brazil	10,000,000
10.	Holland	5,900,000
11.	Argentine Republic	3,550,000
12.	Chili	2,200,000
13.	Spain	2,100,000
14.	Sweden	1,400,000
15.	West Indies	1,000,000
16.	British Guiana	1,000,000
17.	Turkey	700,000
18.	Norway	700,000
19.	Gibraltar	600,000
20.	Portugal	400,000
21.	Canada	400,000
22.	Sandwich Islands	300,000
23.	Uruguay	300,000
24.	Peru	100,000
25.	Greece	83,000
26.	Malta	68,000
27.	Ecuador	28,000
28.	Denmark	16,000
29.	Dutch Guiana	14,000
30.	Central America	5,000
31.	Venezuela	40

or a total of about 11,842 lakhs rupees. From the above it appears that Brazil, though so distant from this Eastern empire, stands on the list as No. 9, showing a commerce with India to the value of 10 million rupees.

The trade between these two countries has of late much developed. Rice forms the most important article. The Brazilian Republic ranked in 1897-8 as the 5th largest consumer amongst the 40 countries of the world importing rice from India. While up to 1897 this constituted nearly the whole Brazilian commerce with the East Indies, the mutual commercial intercourse has since then been extended by the introduction of two other articles, namely, jute and coffee. The former has been exported experimentally to the Brazils from India during 1898. Several of the South American States, for instance, the Argentine Republic, have already been trading since some years past in Indian jute, chiefly to cover the demand for gunny bags required for the large crops of grain produced in those vast countries.

As regards coffee, it may be briefly mentioned that India, although a coffee growing country, exports almost the whole production to Europe, and, to supply the quantity necessary for the local consumption of this commodity here, one has to indent largely on Liberian coffee, the imports of which amounted during the year 1897-8 to 4 3-4 lakhs rupees out of a total coffee import of a little over 5 1-4 lakhs, Bombay being the principal place of import (about 3 3-4 lakhs). In this article, too, a trial shipment has been made in 1898 to East India from Brazil, the largest coffee-producing country on earth.

Since 1896 the Brazilian Government has been represented here by the Chevalier, George A. F. Berends, who holds the appointment of Vice-Consul in Bombay, with a district comprising the British Indian Peninsula. He is assisted in his consular duties by Mr. C. Hummel, the local Brazilian Consular Agent (Commercial), who is also Consul for the Republic of Liberia in this port. Mr. Hummel's Brazilian appointment has lately been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the establishment of consular relations between this South American State and India dates as far back as the year 1833, when, as the records show, the Colonel (Pedro Jose da Costa Pacheco) of the then Imperial Brazilian Army was nominated Consul-General of Brazil for the British Possessions in Asia, residing at Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are extracts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on May 16:—

WHARFAGE RATE ON COINS.

A letter was read from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, requesting that they may be charged wharfage at Rs. 2 per ton instead of at 3 annas per package on ab[illegible]50 tons of old copper coins which they propose to ship to England to be melted down, the same having been withdrawn from circulation in the Baroda State, saying that they will be packed in small gunny bags containing 56 lbs. each, and consequently the charge of 3 annas per bag would be very excessive.—The trustees resolved that the usual wharfage rate on coins should be charged on this consignment.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

Mr. Bapuji Ragunathjee Trilokeker wrote reporting that the Port Trust Debenture of the 5 per cent. loan of September 1890, No. 691, for Rs. 500, standing in his name and bearing interest from 1st May 1896, has been mislaid, and requesting that the payment of interest thereon be stopped, and that he may be advised as to what steps should be taken in the matter. The following resolution was passed:—The loss should be notified at the cost of the applicant in the "Government Gazette" and English and vernacular newspapers, and on the expiration of three years from the date of such notice the trustees should pay the principal together with interest up to the date of the expiration of the loan only, on the applicant executing an Indemnity Bond in a form to be drawn up by the trustees' solicitor, whose costs will have to be paid by the applicant. The security in the Bond to be that of the applicant and one or more sureties as the solicitor may advise.

A COLLISION.

A letter was submitted from the Port Officer forwarding correspondence regarding a collision which took place on the 19th November last, between the S.S. Naderi and the Gulbat Khengty, of Karanja, resulting in the total loss of the latter, with all her cargo valued at about Rs.2,257. Submitted the proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, proposing that the Port Officer be requested to hold a Departmental Enquiry. The consideration was deferred, and the papers in the meanwhile circulated to the Trustees.

ALTERATIONS AT VICTORIA DOCK.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, recommending that the following alterations be made in A Warehouse, Victoria Dock, to make the place specially adapted for the storage of unclaimed goods:—(1) A door in the fence on the east side to be provided, (2) Doorways on west side to be netted across, (3) Three windows to be provided in North Wall, saying with regard to No. 2 that the doors have always to be kept closed now owing to the warehouse being in customs charge, that netting is required to allow light and air to penetrate while ingress and egress are at the same time barred, and as to No. 3 windows are asked for as there is not sufficient light in the warehouse to allow of close examination of marks which is a matter of the greatest importance in dealing with uncleared goods. Read letter from the engineer submitting estimate for the alterations in the warehouse suggested, amounting to Rs. 748. A resolution was passed sanctioning against the works.

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER.

THE story is told in the S. Nicholas for February of the triumphs of John Rarey, the Ohio horse-tamer. He was in England in 1857, when the opportunity was afforded to him of subduing Cruiser, a Derby favourite, once owned by Lord Dorchester. Through breaking down, Cruiser didn't start for his Derby:

"When started for Rawcliffe, the groom who had him in charge was told on no account to put him in a stable, as he would never get him out. This injunction was, of course, disregarded. When the groom wanted refreshments, he put Cruiser in the public stable, and left him. To get him out the roof of the building had to be ripped off. Few were bold enough to venture into Cruiser's enclosure."

For three years he had been abandoned to himself when Rarey appeared on the scene. "Tormented by huge bits, loaded with chains, his head was encased in a complication of iron ribs and plates, so that he had to procure his food by licking it up with his tongue. Oppression and cruelty had made him a demon. He resented the approach of anyone by fearful screams and yells of hate and fury. He snapped an iron bar, an inch in diameter, in two pieces with his teeth. The heavy planks that formed his prison he frequently kicked into splinters.

"Cruiser, I think," said Lord Dorchester, "would be the right horse in the right place to try Mr. Rarey's skill; and the sooner the experiment is made the better. If he can ride Cruiser as a hack, I guarantee him immortality and enough ready money to make a British bank director's mouth water."

"I will tell you," said Mr. Rarey, in recounting this crowning incident of his career, "what happened at my first interview with Cruiser. I believe there is some cause for everything a horse does. He acts according to the impressions on his mind. Instead of throwing out a stick to fight him, when I first approached Cruiser, I threw open the door and walked in. He was astonished at seeing this, and more so at my exhibiting no fear. He had on his head a large muzzle, lined inside and out with iron. He had worn it three years until it bored a hole in his head. I took it off, and he never wore it again.

In three hours Lord Dorchester was able to mount Cruiser, and Rarey rode the horse as a hack to London. Cruiser became the property of his tamer. The fortune of Mr. Rarey was made. For several years Mr. Rarey travelled with Cruiser in the United States. His lectures and exhibitions vied with the grand opera in vogue and attendance. Cruiser's hind feet were never shod. They were like iron. The interior of his paddock in the Rarey farm was decorated in time with a frieze made by his rebellious hoofs. Cruiser travelled in a special car, like a "prima donna" of the grand opera. Attendants were always sent in advance to erect an enclosure for him. Great difficulty was met in retaining grooms. Cruiser's record was too terrifying. He once would have killed the English groom that accompanied him to America had not the master come to the rescue. So great was the groom's fright that he begged to be released from service.

Rarey, in the taming of a horse, used two small straps.

"One he attached to the near fore foot of the horse when bent, and bound it closely up by the hock and forearm. The other strap he afterwards fixed to the off fore foot, passing it under the surcingle, and holding it in the hand. The first strap hampered the horse, and prevented him from running or kicking; the second, by the application of slight force, drew up the other fore leg. After a struggle the horse was then brought down on his knees and gently thrown on his side, until gradually his vast strength yielded to what seemed, to his intelligence, overpowering force."

THE SWORD OF HONOUR FOR COLONEL MACDONALD.

THE Sword of Honour which has been designed and manufactured for presentation to Colonel Hector A. Macdonald is a really fine piece of work. The hilt is of solid gold. The head is modelled after the style of a Celtic piece in the Museum at Copenhagen, a Highlander being represented in bold relief on one side, and a Soudanese soldier on the reverse. The guard upper band, centre band, and blade are all richly decorated with Runic ornamentation. In the centre of the guard is the letter "M." set with rubies and diamonds, the Scottish and Egyptian flags being enamelled in proper colour on the reverse. On the upper band of the scabbard, Runic repoussee work is enriched with cairngorms and carbuncles, the arms of the Clan Macdonald being in a panel in the centre. The ornamentation of the centre band includes the Scottish lion and the Macdonald crest and motto. On the shoe of the scabbard there is similar decoration with cairngorms, lapis lazuli, and carbuncles in bosses with the Order of the Bath, the Khedival Star and a trophy of Scottish arms in separate medallions. On the reverse are trophies both of arms used with the troops in Egypt and of Soudanese arms. The fine steel blade is very richly ornamented, and bears the Macdonald arms, crescent and star. Sphinx, and the names of Highland Associations represented on the committee. The inscription runs: "Presented to Colonel Hector Archibald Macdonald, C.B, D. S. O, A. D C, in recognition of his distinguished services in the Soudan and elsewhere, by Highlanders and other friends in London, 8th May 1899." The Duke of Atholl is to preside at the dinner at which the presentation is be made to Colonel Macdonald, at the Hotel Cecil.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE RUSSIANISING OF PERSIA.

IT will gratify Sir Lepel Griffin's old friends in India, says the *Pioneer*, to find that he has not yet forgotten his pleasant faculty of saying and doing the unexpected, which so often relieved the monotony of things in general when he was here amongst us. This precious and particular gift was never more happily displayed than when he presided the other day at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, whose members and friends had assembled to hear Sir Richard Temple's lecture on "The Strategic Relation of Persia to British Interests." The ex-Governor of Bombay, it need hardly be remarked, has no special knowledge either of Persian affairs or of strategies; but he was ever ready to lecture the public on any question that might turn up, as long as the public would listen to him, if not longer. Now it might be supposed that the other distinguished person who had to preside at such a lecture, would follow the usual precedent of congratulating the audience on the golden opportunity they had enjoyed. After enlarging on the eminent lecturer's past career and public services, he would gracefully dismiss them with the assurance that they now knew all that was worth knowing on the subject. This is what a chairman of the normal type would always do. But there is nothing normal about Sir Lepel Griffin. He explained, blandly, that he knew more about Persia than Sir Richard Temple did; and with due deference to the lecturer we have little doubt that the Chairman was perfectly right. Sir Lepel's practical knowledge of Asiatic politics is more recent; and since his retirement from the Indian Civil Service he has been intimately connected with a financial undertaking in Persia which would enable him to keep up with the times. Judging, however, from the report of the lecture, Sir Richard Temple only knows what he learns from the newspaper press, and from the works of modern travellers; and he has not studied these very carefully. Lord Curzon's cyclopædic volumes, and the books or papers written by General Sir Thomas Gordon, Colonel Mark Bell, and others would have saved him from more than one mistake. Sir Lepel Griffin, on the other hand, has evidently made good use of the information accessible to him. On the strength of intelligence which had reached him as Chairman of the Imperial Bank of Persia, he assured the audience, without circumlocution, that in regard to some of the most important points Sir Richard Temple had misled them. General Sir T. Gordon, who knows Persia well, said very much the same thing. We wonder if the eminent lecturer's face gave any clue to his emotions.

There is no need to follow Sir Richard Temple in his account of the geography of Persia. It reads very much like the stereotyped chapter prefixed, every five years, to the administration report of an Indian province. We are more concerned with the lecturer's politics. His idea was that the time had come for an agreement with Russia, in which the Russian and English spheres of interest should be strictly defined. Northern Persia, Sir Richard thought, was already lost to England, "being practically under Russian influence," but we might still secure southern Persia and the mastery of the Persian Gulf. How often we have heard much the same proposal. Years ago the late Mr. Charles Marvin, who went one better than Sir Richard Temple, used periodically to excite the apprehensions of the London press by proclaiming that the whole of Persia was merely a Russian Khanate. The truth is, as Sir Lepel Griffin put it, that Russian influence is not unmistakably predominent even in northern Persia. It may suit the Foreign Officers in Berlin and Vienna to suggest through the organs they inspire that Russian diplomatic agents, secret and acknowledged, have entirely destroyed and defeated British influence throughout the northern provinces, if not everywhere in the Shah's dominions. Sir Lepel Griffin, by the bye, is not quite correct when he talks of "silly people" at these capitals as putting these stories in circulation. They know what they are about, and they can safely calculate on the certainty that English correspondents will telegraph every malicious suggestion to London where it will duly appear as an item of actual news. For all that the fact remains that the British Minister at Teheran has never, for years past, degenerated into an insignificant factor in Persian politics. His advice is always listened to with deference, and is often followed, even when it conflicts with the designs which the representatives of Russia desire to promote. That the Czar's troops might, if he ordered it, occupy Meshed or even Teheran, without much opposition, so far as the Shah's government and army is concerned, may be true enough; but the order is never given. Any military operation of that kind would involve a large expenditure, and, as Russian statesmen and strategists know perfectly well, would at once compel England to strengthen her position in the Persian Gulf, even if we did not offer to assist the Shah with arms or money, or with both. Russia is using other methods to secure her aims. Diplomacy, supported more, or less literally by secret service money, does much; commercial agencies, in which Armenians are largely employed, may perhaps be relied on even more, to aid in the process of Russianising Persia. In spite, however, of all that has been reported from Berlin and Vienna there is nothing to show that territorial aggression is among the probabilities of the immediate future. Oddly enough, the lecturer recommended that the project of connecting Seistan with Quetta by a railway should be held in abeyance, until we could come to an agreement with Persia. Had the Seistan railway been taken in hand twelve years ago, our position in Persia would be much stronger to-day than it is.

We are far from saying that there is no need for keeping a careful watch on the progress of events in Persia. For years past efforts have been made by Russian diplomatists to secure the Shah's assent first to one project and then to another, by which a way would be opened to the Persian Gulf. Some day, perhaps, we shall know how far the postponement of these designs is due to the vigilant activity of the British Minister at Teheran. At any time, almost, an accident might place Russia in possession of a concession or privilege which could be turned to our detriment. But it will not do to place implicit credit in the alarmist hints which are put in circulation at Berlin and Vienna. Lord Salisbury's Ministry is, or ought to be, fully informed of what is really happening. What is needed, perhaps, as much as anything is a careful avoidance of anything that might provide Russia with an excuse for crossing her present frontier. It is far better to assume, with Sir Lepel Griffin, that Persia is a civilised Power, and that the maintenance of her integrity is a matter of consequence to other civilised governments, including our own and Russia as well. Nor is there any compulsion from the acts of the situation to disbelieving in the eventual regeneration of Persia. There is any amount of corruption, no doubt; the provincial governors are in many cases unfit for their position; the priestly classes are a constant source of danger; and there is another element of unrest in the lawlessness of the nomad tribes. For all that the true Persians are a highly intelligent people, there is plenty of raw material in the country for a useful army, its natural resources are considerable; and last of all the Kajars, in spite of their failings are still better fitted for rule than the Ottoman Turks. Were Russia committed to an active and aggressive policy in Central Asia, the probable fate of Persia might be matter for grave anxiety. As it is, the Czar is more intent on momentous enterprises in Eastern Asia; and is most likely as much opposed to interference in Persia as he would be to a retreat from Manchuria.

SHOCKING MISHAP TO AN ACROBAT.

HARDY, "the American Blondin," who has been performing for some time past at the Alexandra Palace London, met with a shocking accident just prior to the conclusion of his aerial performance on May 4th evening. Having concluded a series of daring feats on the tight-rope, which is extended from one side of the great central hall to the other, at a height of some one hundred feet, he ascended to the roof to perform what is known as the "long dive."

As is usual, the band struck up a lively air when Hardy successfully leaped from the small platform, which is suspended in mid-air, and dropped into the net, and rebounded to a considerable height. On again, however, striking the net it, by some means unexplained, gave way, precipitating Hardy on to the orchestra stalls with great force. Dr. Webster, of Muswell-hill, and other local surgeons, were called, and Hardy's injuries were pronounced serious. In addition to one of his legs being badly broken, he received terrible injuries to the head and body. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence and Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

NOTES AND PROSPECTS.

NOT for many a long year has the opening of a cricket season been anticipated with so much eagerness as that of 1899; and rarely have the weary eight months which are absorbed by the voracious footballer run their course so tardily as during the past winter. The robuster pastime swamped cricket with the advent of September, notwithstanding that the thermometer upon most days of that delectable month registered an average of 70 or 80 degrees. This is precisey the kind of weather that the cricketer delights in, and yet, so hide-bound is custom, that at the end of August the game flickered out, and we have perforce been compelled to wait for its resuscitation until now. Truly cricket authorities are a conservative race! Else, before to-day, they would have mastered and applied the simple meterological lesson which each succeeding year brings in its train. September has gained a reputation for being the finest month of the twelve, and we cannot but think it regrettable that first-class cricket should cease with automatic regularity with the termination of August. Important matches are increasing in number to an almost startling degree, and yet no effort is made to prolong the season by so much as a fortnight. There is no adequate reason why football should monopolise threequarters of the year to the exclusion of cricket—indeed, many arguments could be urged why it should not; but, so long as cricketers fail to stir in the matter, so long will the limited-liability companies which own the professional football teams torture their players during the grilling days of September. However, we believe that this necessary reform will come, and the sooner it is introduced the better.

The one striking event which invests the approaching season with so much interests is, of course, the visit of the Australian team. It is not very many years since the biennial tours of the Colonial cricketers were regarded with dislike by many English players, on the ground that they interfered too seriously with county cricket. For this reason the interval between the visits was lengthened, and recently the Australians have come to England only once in three years. But no voice of protest has been raised against the present visit. Indeed, there are special and peculiar reasons why it is to be warmly welcomed. The misfortunes of Mr. Stoddart's side at the Antipodes in 1897-98 are still fresh in the memories of English cricketers, and the desire to obtain an early opportunity to redeem those failures is strongly felt. A second explanation of the eagerness with which the Anglo-Australian "test" matches are being anticipated is to be found in the fact that probably for the first time in the history of the game England and her continent-colony will place absolutely their most powerful representative teams in the field. The management of these struggles for supremacy has at last been placed upon a thoroughly sound and businesslike basis. The mercenary element has been largely eliminated; the selection of the teams has been taken out of the hands of merely local bodies, and henceforth, there is reasonable ground for believing, merit alone will decide whether or not a player shall represent his country in these historic encounters. Moreover, an innovation, so far as the matches to be fought out in England are concerned, is the decision to play five games instead of three. This change has been introduced at the desire of the Australians, some of whom think that the increase in the number of "test" matches will provide a more trustworthy trial of strength. The soundness of this view remains to be proved; but meanwhile in 1899 England and Australia will meet in full panoply at Leeds and Nottingham in addition to fulfilling the traditional engagements at Lord's, Kennington Oval, and Manchester.

Judging solely by the names and reputations of the players, it is generally believed that the present is the strongest team that Australia has ever sent to the Mother-country. If batting alone could be regarded as the criterion of the strength of a side we should be disposed to agree with this view; but, unfortunately, batting is not the only element which contributes to the success of a team. The attack is of equal importance, and we very much doubt whether in this respect our Colonial visitors will bear comparison with the teams which included among their members Spofforth and Boyle, Giffen and Palmer, or Turner and Ferris. It seems probable that the present side will depend pincipally upon Trumple and Jones to get their English opponents out, and we scarcely think that either bowler is the equal of any of his distinguished, predecessors. The second line of attack will be mainly entrusted to Noble, Howell, and McLeod; but as none of these players has had any previous experience of English wickets it remains to be seen what degree of efficiency they will attain to in this country. The batting is the team's greatest point. Darling and Hill are prolific scorers, and when they fail, Iredale. Gregory, and Noble may be depended upon generally to come to the rescue. With regard to Worrall McLeod, Laver, and Trumper, it will be better to suspend judgment for a time. Worrall has been in England before, but he was an absolute failure, and at the end of the tour of 1888 he was described by a candid observer as "a batsman of the rural or bucolic type." Since then, however, he is said to have improved immensely, and he is looked upon as a safe scorer upon damaged wickets. The three other new men are absolutely "unknown quantities"; they have their reputations in England still to make. In fielding the Australians have invariably been the equals, if not the supperiors, of their English rivals, and it will be extremely surprising if the team of 1899 disappoints us in this respect.

Having summarised the capabilities of the Colonial team, it may be asked: "What chance of success does England possess against so formidable a combination?" It is obvious that the Mother-country will have to strive sternuously to regain her lost supremacy; but it is to be remembered that never yet on English soil have the Australians gained the "rubber" against us, and we see no adequate reason for supposing that the season of 1899 will tell a different tale from that of previous years. If we measure our greatest batting champions against those of Australia, the balance is certainly not against us. Ranjitsinhji, if he retains his skill of two years ago, is the equal of any man on the Australian side; we can still continue to depend upon Dr. Grace for a good round score; and when we place in the scale such experienced and brilliant exponents of the science of batting as Messrs. Jackson, McLaren, and Fry, and Gunn, Brown, Abel, and Hayward, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will fail in the trial. As regards bowling, England holds a distinct advantage, and we say this despite the collapse of Mr. Stoddart's team in this department of the game two years ago in Australia. J. T. Hearne is probably the finest bowler in England, or in any other country, at the present day; Lockwood and Richardson are fast bowlers, who will at least compare in proficiency, if not in pace, with Jones; and with Briggs, Rhodes, or Mr. Townsend to undertake the more insidious, but not less effective, task of slow bowling, the English attack has nothing to fear in comparison with that of Australia. The selection of England's champions must of necessity depend upon the "form" displayed during the season upon which we are about to enter.

SENDING SNAKES BY POST.

THE rage in America for sending poison to people through the post appears to be spreading, and a new and more ingenious method than poisoned candy has been adopted. Mr. George E. Sterry, secretary of a New York wholesale drug firm, received through the post a small box. When he opened it out darted a small snake, which was afterwards pronounced by a naturalist to be poisonous asp of the same species that Cleopatra is supposed to have used to kill herself with. Its bite is almost instantly fatal. A telegram to the *Daily Chronicle* states that Mr. Sterry cannot account for any one wishing to kill him, as he says he has no enemies. Detectives are engaged on the case. Curiously enough a snake was used in another case, evidently for the purpose of murder, at Rochester, New York State. May Cook, a wellknown vaudeville performer, received a pasteboard box, supposed to contain flowers. She opened the box in her dressing-room, when out darted a copperhead snake and made a vicious lunge at her face. The stage attendants rushed in and killed the snake, whose bite would mean certain death. A rejected admirer is supposed to have taken this fiendish means of revenge.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d. per bottle

QUICK-FIRING FIELD EQUIPMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

CAPTAIN KENYON, R.A., has in the "Proceedings of the R.A. Institution" for March a most interesting article on the above subject. As the majority of our readers have no opportunity of seeing the "Proceedings of the R.A. Institution," we give a summary of the salient points of this able article. According to report, the German Army at the end of last year had been completely re-armed with the new so-called quick-firing gun, the breech mechanism of which consists of a horizontal wedge opening to the right, and containing the striker, which is cocked automatically. For firing, a lanyard with a handle is hooked on to a ring on the breech block, and remains hooked so long as the gun is in action. On opening the breech, the fired cartridge case is drawn back automatically, and is then removed by hand. The calibre of the gun is 3·08 inches. The rifling has an increasing twist, and there are thirty-two grooves. The gun is about 6 feet 10 inches long, and is made of nickel steel. Instead of ordinary trunnions it has a vertical pivot underneath, which fits in a cradle, which latter is connected to the carriage by trunnions. The muzzle velocity is said to be 1525 feet per second, which is about 200 f.s. less than our 15-pounder. The carriage has no buffer; recoil is checked by a rope brake and a spade, which folds up on the top of the trail. To put the spade in action the trail is lifted, and the spade is then folded down and fastened by a chain. The German drill-book lays down that the spade is only to be used when specially ordered—for instance, for rapid fire or when on ground which, though slippery, affords a good hold to the spade, or in cases where the rope brake is insufficient. The carriage is fitted with a "top carriage" (the cradle previously mentioned) which is fitted with a traversing gear. The strain on the different parts of the carriage is considerably increased if the axis of the gun on firing does not coincide with the centre-line of the trail, especially when the spade is used; for this reason it is directed that the traversing gear should not, if possible, be used when the spade is down, or at any rate extreme traverse should not be used. When the spade is down is the very time when it would seem that the traversing gear is particularly wanted, as free movement of the trail with the spade fixed in the ground near the end of it is then impossible. The weight of the carriage is said to be only 6 cwt. 69 lbs., but this appears very light when it is said that gun and carriage weigh together 17 cwt. 76 lbs. There is only one set of tangent sights which is on the right of the gun and which remains in the gun during firing. There is a clinometer attached to the sight for indirect laying. The weight of the charge is 1·28 lbs., the explosive used is in sticks, and resembles cordite; it is contained in a brass cartridge case. There are only two natures of projectiles—shrapnel shell and a high explosive shell. They each weigh 15 lbs. The shrapnel contains 300 bullets; no details are given as to the high explosive shell. Percussion shrapnel is used instead of case shot. The time fuse used is a double action one graduated up to 5000 metres. Beyond this range high explosive shell with percussion fuse should be used. The fuses are carried complete in the shell and no clamping is needed, it being merely necessary to set the fuses for the time of burst. The ammunition is packed, in the limbers and waggons, in baskets; each basket contains four projectiles and four cartridges. There are thirty-six rounds carried in each limber and fifty-two in each waggon body, or a total of 1008 rounds for a six-gun battery which is accompanied by nine ammunition waggons. The maximum rate of fire permitted is thirty rounds per battery per minute or five per gun. This new German equipment can after all scarcely deserve the title of "quick-firing." The most marked improvement seems to be in mobility, the weight behind the team, without gunners, being variously stated to be 32 cwt. 76 lbs. or 33 cwt. 51 lbs., the former weight being possibly for horse and the latter for field artillery. This is a saving of 6 cwt. compared with the old equipment, whereas the limber carries six more rounds and the waggon body seven more than formerly. The service of the gun has been facilitated by (1) an improved breech mechanism with percussion firing arrangement, (2) brass cartridge case, (3) spade, (4) ammunition baskets, (5) improved sight which need not be removed for firing.

The French have kept their new equipment very secret, and very little has been made known about it. It is said that they began trying quick-firing field-guns some five years ago, and it is also stated that every French army corps has now some of the new guns which have been issued in four-gun batteries. The gun is said to have a calibre of nearly 3 in. and is made of nickel-steel, and has the usual (de Bange) breech mechanism. It is connected with the carriage by means of a recoil cylinder. Rough laying is done by using the hand-spike, fine laying by traversing gear fitted to the carriage. To keep the carriage from recoiling a spade is secured to the rear end of the trail. The gun is laid and fired by a man sitting at the side of the carriage. Rapidity of fire depends (1) on the gun returning automatically to its original position; (2) on the use of fixed ammunition; (3) on the possibility of simultaneous laying and loading. Ordinarily, it is said that the gun can fire five rounds in a minute, but that with special arrangements for the supply of ammunition twenty rounds can be fired. It is not stated if these arrangements would hold good under service conditions, which seems the *crux* of the whole matter. High explosive shell and shrapnel are used, the latter containing 250 bullets. Three months ago rumour had it that it contained 500. The gun is reported to be very low on its wheels; the weight behind the team is not given.

The trials of quick-firing guns in Austria are said to have been started in 1894, when two guns were tried. The results are reported to have been satisfactory, and high rates of fire attained. It would seem, however, that these equipments could not have been all that was hoped for, as further trials have since been undertaken, and attempts have been made to improve the existing guns and carriages. These attempts have led to a conversion of the present equipment, which of course does not preclude a complete re-armament eventually. The alterations have been described officially thus: (1) A cover to the (radial) vent, to prevent the tube being inserted till the breech is closed; (2) adoption of a spade attached to the trail; (3) an arrangement for automatically withdrawing the safety pin from the fuse on removing the shell from the limber; (4 abolition of case shot; (5) adoption of a fuse setter for setting the fuse automatically. By these improvements a rate of fire of four or five rounds a minute is said to have been attained. On firing, the gun and carriage recoil from thirty or forty inches, and the springs attached to the spade bring the carriage to within about eight inches of its former position. Although the Austrians have made considerable improvement in their old *materiel* they have continued their experiments in the new equipments. In the first half of last year four guns were under trial. Two of these had hydraulic buffers, one had a chain arrangement, and the fourth had no buffer attached to it. The breech mechanisms were either of the wedge type, or of the Nordenfeldt pattern, both mechanism having a percussion arrangement for firing the gun. A spade which could be folded back was attached to the trail in each case, and this spade was fastened to a bolt with springs which were compressed about eight inches on the gun being fired, and then, expanding, ran the carriage up again. A brass cartridge was used with these guns. The gun of 3·07-in. calibre had a velocity of 1800 ft. per second with a charge of 1·1 lb. and a rate of fire of five rounds a minute was obtained. It is said that a battery of eight of these guns would have twelve ammunition waggons, nine carrying shrapnel, and three high explosive shell. In the latter part of 1898 further trials are reported to have been carried out with a Maxim-Nordenfeldt equipment which, though favourably thought of, required certain improvements.

In 1895 the Russians introduced a new carriage for their light field and horse artillery batteries. Simultaneous laying and loading were allowed for. The carriage has a spade pivoted near the end of the trail, and connected by a rod with a system of india-rubber pads in the point of the trail. It is said that after the second round the only motion of the carriage is a lifting one, and that the wheels fall in the same place each time. The gun is sighted on the right, and the breech opens to the left. The calibre is 3·42 inches, and the shell weighs 15·2 lbs. and has a muzzle velocity of 1355 feet per second. The weight of this equipment is 32 cwt. 3 qrs., and a rate of fire of four to five rounds a minute is said to be obtained. It is believed that trials of quick-firing equipments were carried out in 1898, but great secrecy has been observed and no account of the trials has been published.

The bulk of the Italian field artillery is at present armed with a gun, of 3·42 in. calibre and firing a 15·3 lbs. shell. In 1897 the Italian Government arranged for trials of quick-firing field guns. Equipment were supplied by Krupp, Armstrong and Maxim-Nordenfeldt, and also from Italian sources. In the above-mentioned trials the gun which was thought to give most satisfaction was a 3·07 gun made at Turin Arsenal. The most satisfactory carriage was one designed by Colonel Ducros. This carriage was stated to be remarkable for its firing brake, and amongst other arrangements combined the principle of the Engelhardt axle [illegible] an axle spade devised by an Italian officer. Meanwhile trials with converted 3·42 in. equipments had been going on; modified breech and firing mechanisms were tried. A spade was attached to the carriage and shoe-brakes were also tried with good effect. It is thought that a rate of fire of from four to five rounds a minute may be attained with this modified equipment. These trials with converted equipments were carried out in March 1898.

In his article Captain Kenyon sums up as follows; "The Germans have completed their re-armament, and the French are pushing theirs on as fast as possible. Russia and Austria have introduced improvements into their existing equipments so as to increase their rate of fire. Italy proposes to do the same for her field artillery; and these three nations, as well as Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland, are carrying out trials with new designs of equipment.

"A good deal of interest, not to say excitement, was caused when a short time ago it was announced that the Germans and French were actually re-arming their field artillery with a quick-firing gun. It appears to be more than doubtful as to how far any of the field equipments, of whose trials anything is known, are entitled to be called quick firers in the sense that that term has been hitherto employed. We know now pretty well what the German gun is like; about the French gun a good many wild statements have been made, and rates of fire up to twenty-five rounds a minute have been claimed for it. Most people will however require some substantial proof before accepting all that is claimed for this gun.

"Full details have long been published as to many field guns which have been designed for rapid fire by private firms in England or on the Continent. Great ingenuity has been exhibited in their designs, and many novel expedients have been introduced with a view to checking recoil and facilitating loading and laying. Rates of fire of from ten to fifteen rounds per minute are claimed, and yet we find that none of these guns, though many of them have been tried, have produced any such wonderful results as to induce any Power to instantly adopt them . . . . But now that universal attention has been turned to increasing the rapidity of fire, it will no doubt be found possible to improve breech mechanism, firing arrangements, sights, fuzes, and ammunition supply, and also to reduce the recoil. The Germans appear to have made great improvements in all these respects."

A CAIRO MARRIAGE.

AT Cairo the bride is conducted on foot to her new home, walking under a square tent or canopy of silk of some gay colours, such as pink and yellow, carried by four men by means of poles at the corners. Her figure is completely enveloped in a red cashmere shawl, and supported on either side by a matron. The procession is headed by musicians; after them walk some couples of women and young girls, all shrouded the former in black and the latter in white silk "habarahs." In the centre is the canopy, and the rear is brought up by attendants and more musicians. The procession invariably turns to the right on leaving the house, generally taking a circuitous route through several of the principal streets for the sake of greater display, and devoting three or four hours to the journey.

Towards evening the bridegroom is conducted by his friends to the bath, and afterwards to the mosque at the hour of the fifth "namaz." If he is a young man, and this is his first wedding, he may, like the bride, be honoured with a "zeffeh," or procession, on this occasion, and goes to the mosque accompanied by a numerous party, and attended by musicians and men bearing "meshals," or cressets filled with pitch pine chips. The "imam" accompanies him home, and, arrived at the door of his dwelling, pronounces a benediction, all present joining in the refrain of "Amin, amin!" The bridegroom entertains his friends while in the "selamlik," and then, leaving them to the enjoyment of their pipes and coffee, he proceeds to the women's apartments. If he be young, it is considered proper for him to simulate at least some degree of bashfulness at meeting his unknown bride, and two of his friends perhaps carry him half-way to the "haremlik", or push him through its doorway with smart blows on the back, throwing after him, with no gentle hand, some of the overshoes always to be found in the anteroom of a Turkish "konak."

As the happy man proceeds upstairs he comes upon a bowl of water, which he upsets with his foot, scattering the contents in all directions. As he enters the nuptial apartment the bride rises and salutes him by kissing his hand. A veil has been thrown over her head, and the bridegroom, as he removes it, gives her a present of money or jewels, which is termed "the price of the uncovering of the face." He then spreads the veil on the floor and kneels on it while he recites a prayer, the bride standing meanwhile behind him on its edge. The couple are then seated side by side on the divan, while the old attendant shows them in a mirror the reflection of their united faces, uttering at the same time conventionally exaggerated good wishes for their happiness. After serving them with coffee, this mistress of the ceremonies leaves the pair to make each other's acquaintance while she superintends the preparations for their supper. The hour of this meal depends, however, on the humour of the bride, whose shyness or obstinacy must be overcome to the extent at least of making her speak to her husband before he can assume any authority over her. Brides are generally advised by experienced matrons not to respond too readily to the advances of their bridegrooms, who are, indeed, occasionally compelled to resort to stratagem in order to break the magic spell of silence. A word once elicited, the happy man claps his hands, and the "koulavouz" brings in supper, which consists of eggs, sweets, and fruits, meat being excluded from this meal in the belief that to indulge in it on this solemn occasion would lead to future bickerings between the couple. Public, festivities are meanwhile continued in both the haremlik and seramlik of the house, at which all the bride's party are entertained.

On the following morning the couple, hand in hand, enter the divan room of the "haremlik," where the assembled family await them, anxious to ascertain "if their stars have met," which the women at least have little difficulty in discovering. Both husband and wife salute the bridegroom's parents by kissing their hands, and receive from them in return the presents customary on this occasion. At noon a grand reception is held styled the "Feast of Sheep's Trotters," from the dish of which the couple are required by national usage to partake. The two following days are also devoted to festivity, either in the house of the bridegroom or, if the wedding "dughum" is held in summer, in the open air at some favourite resort in the neighbourhood.—(*Englishwoman.*)

* The Englishwoman (illustrated) for May contains:—"Maria Edgeworth;" "Some Famous Types of English Beauty of Bygone Days;" "Mohammedan Wedding Customs and Ceremonies" (from which our extract is taken), by Lucy M. J. Garnett; "Love stores of an Old Fogey: The Vivandiere," by David Beedoe; "Some Women Novelists of To-day," by S. C. Budd; "Occupations for Women: Lady Dispensers," by F. M. Steel; "The Ancient Capital of England: King Alfred's Winchester," by Florence Davidson; "Mrs. John Chinaman at Home," by Annie Lennoys' "Our Nursing Sisters;" "The Fiery Werning," by E. R. Punshon; "Odd Moments," filled in by John Strange Winter; "Justice Meadows, or the Golden Tree of Knowledge," by Darley Dale; and "Spring Fashions."

CHILD'S TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

FIVE YEARS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

A TRIAL will shortly take place at Berlin of a woman charged with ill-treating her two step-children so terribly that the poor things preferred death, and both actually attempted suicide—one with fatal results. On the 12th March, Ida Bischof, the younger girl, aged 11, threw herself from the balcony of her parents' dwelling, four storeys high, into the street. She died on the spot. Before this, on the 8th of October, the elder girl, Anna, who is 13, jumped from the Weidendamm Bridge into the Spree. A fisherman saved the child, who was taken to the hospital. She begged and entreated not to be taken back to her mother, for she could not stand the continual ill-treatment, and wanted to die. The woman Bischof is a second wife. When she married in 1893 her husband had three children. The youngest child, two years old, died soon after. From the very beginning she showed aversion towards her step-children in the coarsest manner and tormented them most brutally. If they were not out of bed at six in the morning, she beat them with a stick, or dashed a bucket of cold water over them. The children did not receive sufficient food. Their schoolfellows often shared their lunch with them, and their teachers were obliged to tell the mother to give them more food. The woman once dealt little Anna such a blow with her fist in the face that it broke the bridge of her nose. Their bodies were covered with marks of blows and swellings and ulcers which arose from wounds not properly attended to. The accused is said to have belaboured the emaciated children with a poker, etc. The husband was ignorant of all this.

ASIATIC EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

THE subject of Asiatic emigration to white men's countries is dealt with statistically and otherwise in this month's *MacMillan's Magazine* by Mr C de Thierry, who produces some astonishing figures. In 1871, for example, the total number of Chinese resident in the outer world was 2250,421; in 1891, excluding some 100,000 coolies in the West Indies and South America, it was 5,093,849. Not a very alarming increase in 20 years, it may be said. But this increase has occurred in direct despite of strenuous efforts on the part of various legislatures to turn it into a decrease. The most stringent disabilities, for instance, have for years been imposed in Australia upon the Chinese immigrant, but he has grown in numbers during the period named from 31,114 to 42,521, and in the United States, which add mob terrorism to legal resistance, from 63,116 to 107,475. These figures, however, do not take any account of the vast migration of Chinese from and to their own country. The great majority of the emigrants return, owing to the Chinese restrictions upon the emigration of women and children. Mr. de Thierry thinks that Russia will soon begin to feel the pressure of an overland immigration from China, and it may prove "the Achilles heel of her vast Empire." But Russia is not the only Empire which has this vulnerable point. When the dismemberment of China comes, and with it the restriction of the Chinese Government upon emigration goes, is Great Britain going to permit her colonies to be swamped by a yellow flood? That would be the logical outcome of the present policy of forcing Indian immigrants upon the white communities of South Africa.

LIFE AND WORK IN AUSTRIA.

TERRIBLE OVERCROWDING.

THE men of the great brickworks on the Southern precincts of Vienna, whose deplorable condition has been frequently commented upon, are about to organize a big strike. They ask that the promises made by their employers yers ago, when the "Neue Freie Presse" and the Radicals in the Reichstag called attention to their condition, be kept. There are ten thousand of these brickmakers. All live in miserable huts provided by the employers. Five and six families have been found in one moderately-sized room, where the cooking for all is done, and where a chalked line marks the portion allotted to each family. As soon as a strike breaks out the wretched people are turned out of their lodgings, for which, be it said, they pay exorbitant rents. The brickmakers are, for the most part, Czechs, but Italians have lately joined them, and these began the strike this afternoon at the works in Siebenhirten.

The employers at Brunn have published a notice saying that all the workpeople, men and women, who have left work without notice are to consider themselves dismissed. This affects fifteen thousand persons. The strikers are posting pickets and otherwise organizing. Some slight disturbances have taken place. About a thousand workmen assembled at one of the mills in a suburb of Brunn and pelted the building and the police with stones. Dragoons were sent to the spot, and dispersed the crowd.

A RIDICULOUS DUEL.

IF ridicule could have killed the duel, that queer survival would have perished in a roar of laughter long ago, but the "field of honour" seems to retain its attractions for other countries in spite of every drawback. The latest example is reported from Bonn, where a pair of footmen quarrelled over a pot of beer, and must needs vindicate their sacred honour with all the "punctilio" of their masters. Cards, visits from the seconds, ceremonious salutes, every fateful formality, in fact, except bullets, was carefully exchanged. When at last the dreadful moment came, and the opponents faced each other, they were carefully blindfolded. The seconds lay flat upon the ground immediately the word to fire was given, and for some time bullets whizzed over their prostrate forms, until the honour of the untouched principals was as thoroughly satisfied as their thirst for gore. After this one may recommend wireless telegraphy as an admirable system for settling disputes. Not only would the principals be unable to see each other, they would also be entirely out of harm's way, and the seconds would be able to maintain a far more dignified attitude during the encounter.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Messrs Lawrence & Bullen, Ltd., who recently published 'From Cromwell to Wellington,' will issue in a few days a companion volume 'From Howard to Nelson: Twelve sailors.' The general editor is Prof. J. Knox Laughton, who contributes a memoir of Lord Howard of Effingham. Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K.C.B., writes on Drake, and Captain Montagu Burrows, R. N., Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford, on Blake. Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle, K.C.B., deals with Hawke and Boscawen; and Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, G.C. B., with Rodney and Hood. Rooke finds a champion in Rear-Admiral C.C. Penrose Fitzgerald, Anson's biographer, is Vice-Admiral A. H. Markham, and Rear-Admiral T. Sturgess Jackson describes the long and brilliant career of Howe, whom Nelson styled 'our great master in naval tactics and bravery.' The lives of Lord St. Vincent and Nelson are from the pen of Vice-Admiral Philip H. Colomb. With pardonable pride the Editor claims that " he may justly congratulate himself on having secured the co-operation of the very distinguished officers who have contributed the various chapters. Some of these, he remarks, "are already well-known in the field of literature ; all are known as commanders of long and varied expereince, men who, having for many years braved the dangers of the sea, are in the ideal position to comprehend its mysteries." Portraits and maps accompany the memoirs.

Governor Englehardt, who administers the Russian province of Archaugel, recently wrote a book describing it. Hearing that there was to be an English translation, the Empress of Russia said, " I'll wait for it. " You see, I shall be able to read it more easily in English." The translation has been done by the British Vice-Consul at Archangel, and will be published by Messrs. Constable. The book will contain a series of illustrations.

The tragic death of Prince Rudelf, who would have been the next ruler of Austria-Hungary, has haunted Europe. A book about his mother, the murdered Empress, which Messrs. Harper are about to publish, will contain new and striking light on that tragedy. The volume is anonymous, but there can be no harm in saying that it is by a lady who was much in the company of the Empress. There has always been a certain doubt as to whether Prince Rudolf and the Baroness Vetsera committed suicide, or died an even more violent death. In this volume are letters which, if accepted as authoritative, should settle the matter.

Several, it is stated, were found beside the bodies of the dead lovers, and the text of three is quoted. " I must die," are the words of the Prince addressed to the Duke of Braganza, " In honor I can do nothing else. Good-bye. The blessing of God be with you." Then there is a letter to the Baroness's mother by " Your unhappy Marie." She says in it, " I am going to die for Rudolf. We love each other too deeply to endure existence apart from each other and a cruel fate, which nothing can alter, has made it impossible that we should ever belong to each other." A book which has revelations like this is sure to make a stir.

The reminiscences of the King of Roumania have been given to his subjects in three volumes. To these there will by-and-by be added a fourth volume now in process of compilation The immediate English interest, however, is that Mr. Sidney Whitman has prepared a condensed English translation of the reminiscences, as published so far. He has given the personal bits, and these are notable, since they include letters from Queen Victoria, the Emperors William and Frederick of Germany, two Tsars, Alexander II., and Bismarck. The book is announced by Messrs. Harper.

Lord Charles Beresford's book will appear as a bulky volume in blue cloth, at the price of twelve shillings. There are two maps, and on one of these Lord Charles's journey in China is shown. The same map shows the area and population of China, and the railways which have been made, are being made, or have been suggested. The second map deals especially with the Yangtse Valley, the so-called British sphere of influence. It also indicates the various navigable rivers of China, and the extent to which they are navigable. Lord Charles Beresford writes at considerable length on the future prospects of China.

Of books on South Africa, by Englishmen, there have been very many. There will be freshness in having one by an American, though it will not be the first. Such a volume Messrs. Sampson Low announce under the title. "On the South African Frontier." It is by a young American, Mr. William H. Brown, who has spent seven or eight years in South Africa. His first acquaintance with the African Continent was, however, on the West Coast, where he made investigations as a naturalist. He went through the campaigns waged against the Mashonas and the Matabele. He has been in touch with mining, hunting, and other phases of South African life. His book is illustrated.

Colonel Hanna is already known for his writings on India, in particular on frontier sucjects. He has been preparing a history of the second Afghan war of 1878-79-80. His object was to inquire into its causes, its conduct, and its consequences. He has finished his first volume, and it will be published at once by Messrs. Constable. Colonel Hanna takes sharp issue with what is known as the Forward Policy. He says, in effect, that the Afghan strife was brought about by a change of policy on our part towards the then Ameer. That he has taken the greatest pains with the history is apparent from his statement that he has consulted every official and non-official publication bearing upon Afghan and Central Asian-affairs.

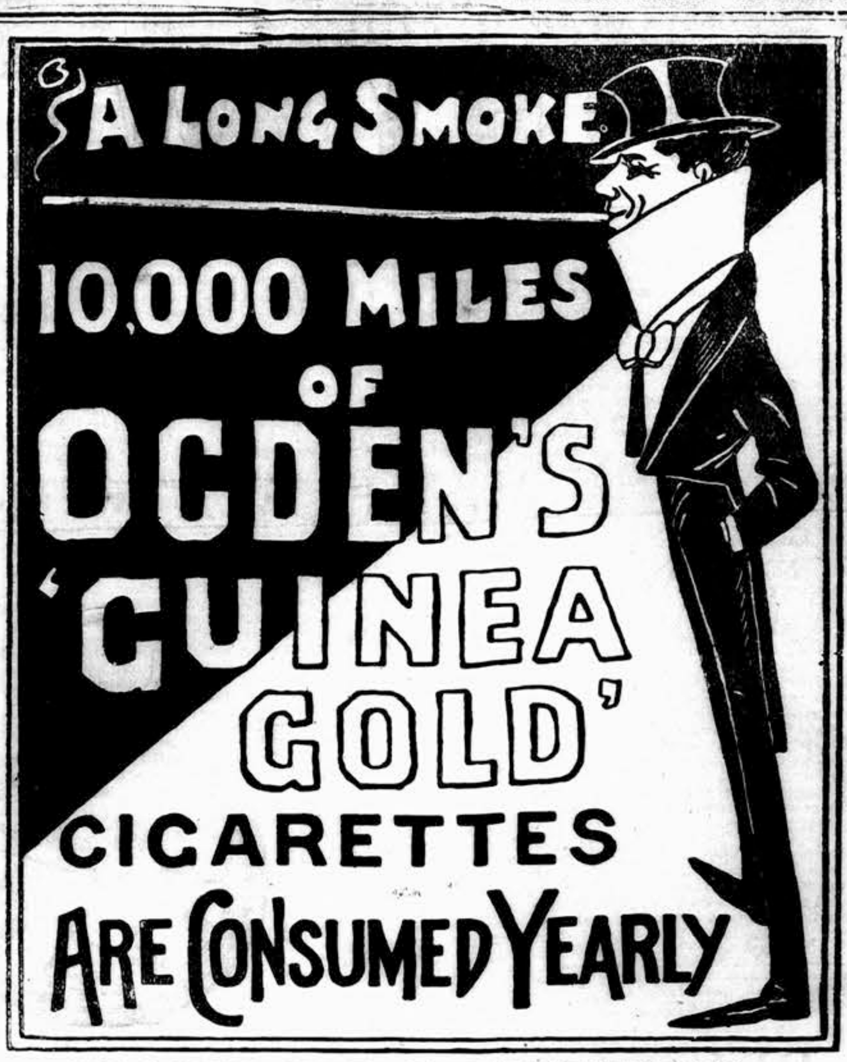
M. Jusserand, the French diplomatist, who once lived in London' has become known to us as one of the best informed French writers on English subjects. On Monday Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a new volume by him, " Shaespeare in France under the Ancient Regime." Here M. Jusserand makes a study of the fame enjoyed in France by Shakespeare during the two last centuries. Louis XIV., unknown to himself and to everybody else, became the possessors of a folio Shakespeare. The discovery of the fact created an appreciative interest in the man on the part of French people.

Mr. H. R. Relchel has selected from a large number of the existing MSS. a volume of discourses by his father, the late Bishop of Meath, delivered during the lifetime of that prelate upon various occasions in different parts of the kingdom. The volume is briefly entitled " Sermons," and contains a short prefatory memoir of the Bishop. It deals largely also with that period in Ireland dating from the passing of the Disestablishment Act in 1870, when party feeling between the Churches was running high, and when the Drawinian theories were setting theologists and scientists at variance. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish the volume very shortly.

Mr. Whistler's new book was first talked of more than a year ago. We now learn from the publisher (Mons. L. Henry May. of Rue Saint Benoit, Paris) that it will appear before the end of this month. It is to be entitled " The Baronet and the Butterfly : a Valentine with a Verdict," and issued in two editions—one at six francs, the other, printed on Van Gelder paper, limited to two hundred and fifty copies, and signed by Mr. Whistler, at twenty-five frances. In appearance it will be uniform with the author's witty and amusing book, " The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

" A Glimpse of Guatemala " is the title of a new book written by Mr A. Percival Mandslay, and to be published by Mr John Murray. Although so many interesting works on this Central American Republic have been written, a large part of it is still virgin land for the explorer and the historical researcher. The Indian population is, to a considerable extent, as wild as it was when Alvarado conquered the country for Spain, thirty-two years after Columbus first saw the West Indies. Though the new book is to be chiefly a traveller's record, it will contain information about the Quiche Indians, and notes on the ancient monuments of Central Amarica, together with an account of the hieroglyphic inscriptions." The illustrations are to include a large number of photogravures, two chromolithographs four lithographs, besides map and plans.

" Royal Ascot" ws founded by the Duke of Cumberland—Culloden Cumberland—a hundred and seventy-two years ago. A profusely illustrated history of it, medium quarto size, and printed on art paper, will be published early next autumn by Messrs. Hodder Brothers. The volume will begin with a sketch of horse racing in England from the earliest times to the beginning of last century. After this will follow the story of Ascot from 1727 to the end of William IV's reign, and next chapters on Ascot since the Queen's accession, with notes on the course, descriptions of the buildings, biographical notices and portraits of the maker of Ascot, of winners, jockeys, and trainers, besides pedigrees of famous racers. Special attention will be given to the Ascot meetings of the present day. Authentic illustrations of old-time Ascot have been procured.



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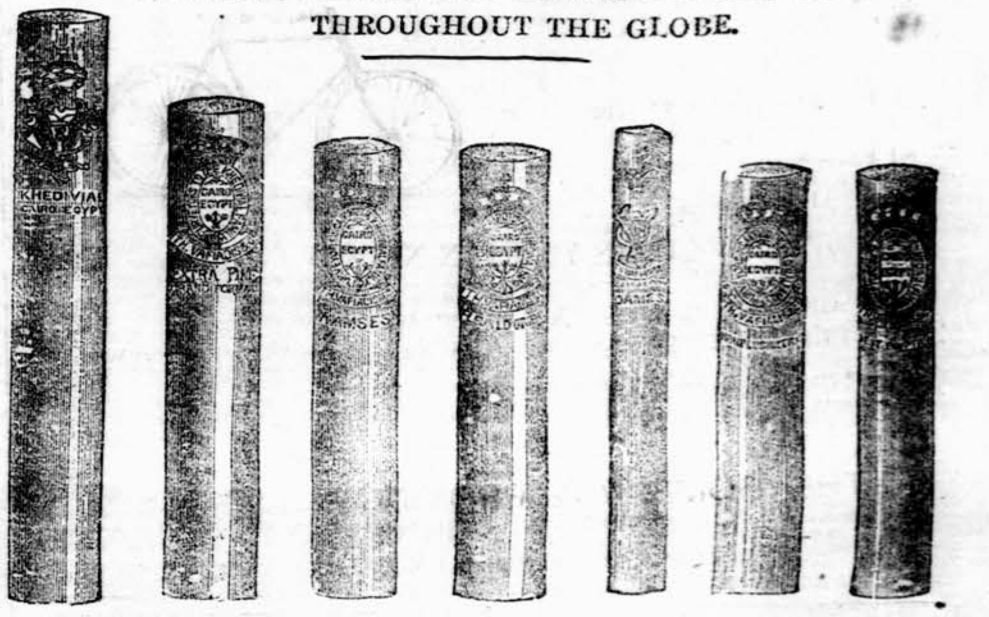

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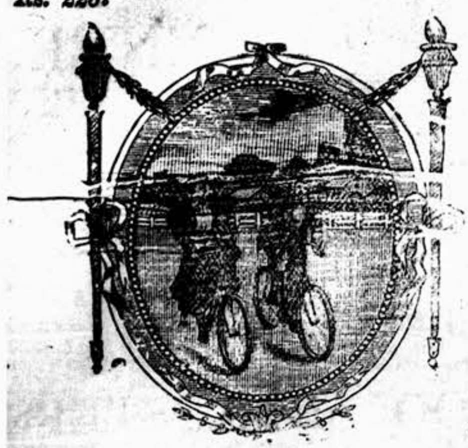

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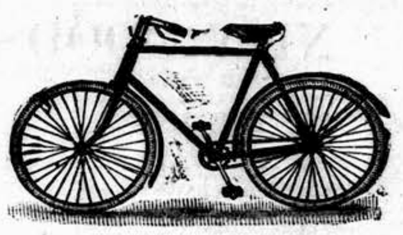

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